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THE
New Gardener's Calendar;
OR,
Every Man a Complete Gardener.

COMPREHENDING

A regular and full Account of the particular Work and Buſineſs neceſſary to be performed during every Month in the Year, in the

Kitchen Garden, Flower Garden, || Shrubbery, Fruit Garden, || Orchard, Green-Houſe, || Hot-Houſe, &c. &c.

With a general CATALOGUE of the Produce of each reſpective MONTH;

And valuable DIRECTIONS reſpecting the Cultivation of Soil and Situation, and concerning the raiſing, grafting, and tranſplanting of TREES, QUICK for HEDGES, &c. &c. agreeable to

The NEWEST and APPROVED METHODS,

As practiſed by the moſt eminent GARDENERS in this Kingdom.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Proper DIRECTIONS for killing all Sorts of VERMIN that infeſt GARDENS, HOUSES, BARNS, FIELDS, &c.

Uſeful RULES for judging of the WEATHER, Founded on EXPERIENCE;

AND LIKEWISE

A NEW ESSAY on the MYSTERY and MANAGEMENT of BEES;

In which the beſt Inſtructions are given with Regard to their BREEDING, GATHERING, SWARMING, HIVING, &c.

By WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Formerly Gardener to the Late Duke of *Ancaſter*.

The Gard'ner's Work we here impart,
Thro' all the varied Year:
He, therefore, who would learn the Art,
Muſt read this Book with Care.

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PREFACE

PREFACE.

AS the art of Gardening is now arrived to a great degree of perfection, a number of books have been publiſhed on that ſubject. But, though ſome of theſe publications have great merit, the generality of them are very defective in many reſpects, and ſome of them, in particular, contain not a ſingle ſyllable with regard to the management of the Green-houſe and Hot-houſe, two eſſential articles in the formation of a modern Garden of taſte. To remedy theſe defects, and preſent the public with an improved work on the ſubject of Gardening, is the intention of the preſent Performance, the utility of which need not, I think, be inſiſted on.

An entire reſidence in the country all my life having afforded me every opportunity of increaſing my knowledge of Gardening, I flatter myſelf that the obſervations contained in the following pages will be conſidered as the product of genuine experience. They will not only be found uſeful to the gentleman who exerciſes this

art

art for his amuſement, but alſo to the induſtrious labourer who follows Gardening as his profeſſion. To him, as well as to Gentlemen in general, I would recommend it as his conſtant Companion, if he wiſhes to have a perfect knowledge of the art.

Beſides the articles uſually inſerted in a book of this kind, I have added ſome directions for deſtroying all kinds of Vermin, and rules for judging of the Weather. I have alſo annexed to this performance the beſt inſtructions for the management of Bees, thoſe diligent and induſtrious inſects, whoſe labours are ſo beneficial to mankind.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

The

The NEW and COMPLETE GARDENER's CALENDAR.

Preparatory Directions for the Choice and Improvement of SOIL.

THE choice of a proper mould or ſoil, is the firſt care of the gardener; and on this important article his future ſucceſs in a great meaſure depends. This mould ſhould be a looſe hazel earth, like that which is under the turf of rich paſture grounds, and ſhould be at leaſt the depth of three ſpades, otherwiſe the deep-rooted trees, ſhrubs, plants, &c. will begin to decay as ſoon as their roots have penetrated through the good coat of earth, and will in ſome degree be prevented from flouriſhing. But as the pieces of ground appropriated for gardens are ſeldom of themſelves perfectly ſuitable in this reſpect, it will not be improper to give ſome directions for the improving bad ſoils, and adapting them for the gardener's uſe. A gravelly or ſtony ſoil may, without difficulty, be raiſed to a proper degree of perfection, by taking away the large ſtones, and enriching the ground with good paſture mould. This makes a very good ſoil for kitchen-gardens, and is immediately fit for uſe. The ground for a kitchen-garden would be much better, if, when firſt dug up, it was ſpread over with pond-mud, old cow-dung, or coal-aſhes, and theſe mixed in at the next digging: for their ſalts will then improve the ſoil, and the gar-

dener's labour will be amply recompenſed by the goodneſs of his crops.

Stiff heavy lands may be improved by mixing with them an equal quantity of light ſandy earth; and ſome gardeners have attempted, by a mixture of ſand and paſture mould, to render clayey land fit for gardens, and likewiſe to improve a ſandy ſoil with clay; but it muſt be obſerved, that theſe experiments ſeldom anſwer the intended purpoſe, particularly in flower-gardens, for the clay will always be predominant, and the intent of the mixture is thereby fruſtrated. Many gardeners therefore recommend the total extirpation of clay from gardens, as better ſoils may be obtained with leſs trouble than uſually attends the improvement of ſuch earth. The preparation of ſoil for a flower-garden cannot well be preſcribed by a general rule, as it entirely depends on the nature of the flowers themſelves. Thus the ranunculus, the carnation, and the tulip, require a different kind of ſoil. Thoſe flowers which have fibrous roots, as ranunculuſes, anemonies, &c. generally thrive beſt in round beds of light open earth, where the water quickly runs off; but thoſe that have bulbous roots, as hyacinths, tulips, &c. require a moiſter ſoil, and ought likewiſe to be planted deeper in the ground. If the ſoil of a flower-garden be dry and warm, the beds may be made quite level; but if otherwiſe, they ſhould be made ſloping. With reſpect to ſituation, it ſhould be open to the eaſt and ſouth, and ſufficiently defended from the bleak north-winds.

The manure generally uſed for moſt kinds of land, is horſe and cow dung mixed together; but the dung of hogs is much better, and will go farther than either of them. Several other kinds of manure are uſed by the gardeners, which they apply according to their reſpective qualities. The dung of ſheep, pigeons, &c. being of a hot and light nature, is made uſe of for the purpoſe of enriching cold moiſt heavy lands; while the dung of oxen, or hogs, is proper to be applied to a light dry ſoil. Tanners bark, after it has been

been laid up and rotted, is good for cold ſtiff lands, provided it is not placed too near the roots of plants. Malt duſt is of great ſervice for improving and enriching barren ground; but the ſweepings of the ſtreets, or rubbiſh from the cleanſing of water courſes, are ſaid to be ſuperior to any common manure whatſoever. The mud of ponds is a manure frequently uſed for garden grounds; but it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſtiff mud ſhould be applied to a light ſoil, and the light ſandy mud to cold heavy grounds. The dung of fowls of any kind ſhould be kept abroad for ſome time before it is uſed; it will then be very good for aſparagus, ſtrawberries, and various ſorts of flowers. A mixture of earth and rotten ſtraw, makes good light beds for fibrous-rooted flower-plants; but many gardeners prefer rotten willow earth, or the earth from rotten wood-piles, for this purpoſe. The weeds of ditches or ponds, taken out before they begin to flower, and laid in heaps to rot, are ſaid to be a good manure; but in laying up theſe to rot, you muſt not forget to mix ſome mud or earth amongſt them. Coal-aſhes are alſo of conſiderable ſervice; as well as rotten vegetables or their aſhes when burnt, eſpecially if you apply the aſhes of that kind of vegetable which you intend to plant again in the ground.

Some years ago, we were directed to the uſe of a new compoſition or manure, prepared by baron Van Haake, an ingenious native of Germany. This uſeful compoſition ſeems to be a preparation from ſea-ſalt, and is proper to be applied to any ſort of land. Thirty pounds of it are ſufficient for an acre of ground. It is ſold by moſt of the Country Printers and Book-ſellers, at a ſhilling a pound. Compoſts of various kinds, which are made by mixing a proper quantity of earth and dung, of ſuch qualities as are beſt adapted to the ſoils they are intended for, ſhould be made in the month of September, and will be fit for uſe by the February following, at which time they muſt be well broke and ſifted.

Gardening Buſineſs to be performed in the Month of JANUARY.

The Kitchen-Garden.

THIS time of the year being generally froſty weather, when there is little other work for the gardener to perform, he ought not to loſe the opportunity of carrying into his garden all neceſſary manures, before the froſt is gone. If the weather is open, the ground may be trenched where it is not occupied, and thrown up into ridges, that it may be properly ſweetened for the reception of ſpring crops. Carrots may now be ſown on a warm border, to precede the general crop: covering them occaſionally with mats, will bring them in earlier.

When the weather is open, you may ſow ſhort-topped and ſalmon radiſhes, in a warm ſituation; the different ſorts ſhould be ſown ſeparately, as the ſhort-topped will be fit for uſe a week before the other, though ſown the ſame day. Muſtard, creſſes, rape and turnip ſeeds, may be ſown on beds covered with mats, over arches made with hoops; and if the weather ſhould happen to be very ſevere, the mats muſt be covered with ſtraw.

You may now prepare hot-beds, and when they are ready, ſow the ſeeds of early cucumbers, melons, ſallads, aſparagus, &c. taking particular care to preſerve them from the cold. Dig the borders for planting endive, mixing a little ſand with the mould; lay the earth rounding, to carry off the water, and plant the roots at the diſtance of about fifteen inches, gathering the mould in ridges about them. The endive that was planted out in the beginning of winter, will now be fit for blanching, which is done by burying the plants almoſt to the tops of their leaves, in ſloping trenches.

Prepare ſome ground for cabbage plants, by digging it in trenches one ſpade deep, and laying rotten

dung

dung at the bottom. Examine your cauliflower plants under glaſſes, and pick off all withered or damaged leaves, which endanger the plants; raiſe the glaſſes in mild open weather, but keep them cloſe down in froſty. Plant the Spaniſh, Windſor, and Sandwich beans; the larger ſorts may be ſown at the diſtance of five or ſix inches, and in rows a yard aſunder. You may likewiſe ſow ſome peaſe, on a warm piece of ground; and when your peaſe and beans are up to any conſiderable height, take the opportunity of a dry day, and draw ſome earth up to their ſtems.

The muſhroom-beds muſt now be carefully attended to, and conſtantly covered with freſh dry ſtraw, to keep out both froſt and rain. Sow lettuces of various ſorts; alſo ſpinage, parſley, &c. When the weather is open, you may earth up your celery in order to blanch it.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

The beds of hyacinths, tulips, anemonies, ranunculuſes, auriculas, and other choice flowers, muſt now be covered with mats, to ſhelter them from ſharp froſts and heavy rains; but you may uncover them in mild weather. Prune flowering-ſhrubs, and dig the ground between them; but take care not to diſturb the roots. To protect your choice trees or flowers in pots, plunge them to their rims in the ground, in a dry warm ſpot; and if the weather is ſevere, cover the roots with dung. Honeyſuckles, roſes, lilacs, ſpiræas, laburnums, jaſmines, privets, ſyringas, ſweet-briars, and many other hardy flowering-ſhrubs, may now be planted, if it is mild open weather. Suckers from roſes, ſyringas, lilacs, and ſome other ſhrubs, may now be taken off and planted; they will become good plants in two years. Edgings of thrift or box ſhould be made this month; the former you may plant thin, but the latter as cloſe as poſſible. Dig and prepare your vacant flower-borders, to receive plants the next month. Make a hot

bed about the latter end of this month, to ſow choice annuals in. Cover your beds of ſeedling flowers, in hard froſts, with litter or peaſe-ſtraw; but don't forget to remove the covering when the weather becomes mild.

Double wall-flowers in pots, double ſweet-williams, and double ſtocks, alſo cuttings of double chryſanthemums, and any other choice perennial plants in pots, muſt be carefully ſheltered from the ſeverity of the froſt. If theſe plants are in frames, let the glaſſes, or other covering, be kept over them whenever the froſt is ſharp, or during violent rains. Let all your plants be properly defended from vermin, for deſtroying which we ſhall give directions in the ſequel.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Cut the uſeleſs branches of your fruit-trees cloſe to the ſtem. Prune your dwarf pear and apple-trees, vines, raſberries, currants and gooſeberries. Scrape off the moſs from your trees, in moiſt weather; but take care not to injure the bark. Let the roots of all new-planted trees be covered with dung or mulch, to ſecure them from the froſt. Repair all decayed eſpaliers, and tie the branches to them regularly, ſo as not to croſs each other.

Fig-trees againſt the wall ſhould be covered with mats; but you muſt firſt remove all the branches of the autumn figs, that the new ſhoots may bear the following ſpring. Prepare the ground where fruit-trees are to be planted next month, by digging the holes ready. Strawberry plants in pots may now be placed on hot-beds for forcing. This is alſo a proper time to prune your old ſtandard fruit trees, in mild weather.

The Green-House.

If the weather is very ſevere, let mats be nailed up againſt the windows, and remove the tender plants back. In foggy or very wet days keep all cloſe. In mild days, leave the windows a little open, from ten to two o'clock, or from eleven to three. Succulent plants muſt have very little water this month. Let all the plants be kept perfectly clear from decayed leaves, and every part of the houſe free from litter. The water for green-houſe plants ſhould be ſoft, and the chill taken off by ſtanding in the houſe ſometime before it is uſed; it muſt be given very ſparingly at this ſeaſon of the year.

The Hot-Houſe.

Let the fires be made regularly every morning and evening, but take care that they are not too ſtrong. Plant kidney-beans in large pots or boxes, and place them in the hot-houſe this month. If ſome early ſtrawberries are deſired, plant them in pots beforehand, obſerving to take them up with a ball of earth about their roots; place the pots towards the front of the houſe, and give them water frequently, eſpecially when they are in bloſſom. You may now place pots of roſes, honey-ſuckles, carnations, ſweet-williams, &c. if you are deſirous that they ſhould blow early.

Directions for the Manures of the Month.

The hot-bed for aſparagus muſt be a ſpot of ground ſelected for the purpoſe, well dug and properly furniſhed with dung. Let your lines be formed about ſeven or eight inches apart; and when the roots are a twelvemonth old, plant them ſix or ſeven inches aſunder. Let them remain two years in this ſituation, taking great care to preſerve them from weeds; and then they will be fit for the hot-bed, which muſt be made ſtrong, ſurrounded with bands of ſtraw, and

covered

covered with earth about ſix inches deep. Having planted your roots in the hot-bed, as cloſe as poſſible cover the buds about two inches thick with earth: let them continue thus five or ſix days; after which, you may put on the frames and glaſſes, and cover the plants with freſh mould three or four inches thick. When the buds begin to appear through the ſurface of the earth, give them as much air as the ſeaſon will admit: if the weather continues mild, they will increaſe daily; but if cold weather ſhould enſue, it will be neceſſary every night to apply freſh dung to the glaſſes.

A hot-bed ſhould be ſo placed as to avoid the north and ſouth-weſt winds, and to receive the invigorating heat of the ſun. Having marked out its extent and dimenſions, you muſt drive ſtakes into the ground all round it, leaving the diſtance of a foot between each; cover the ſtakes with a ſtraw band, and then fill the bed with new horſe-dung, or wet litter. Mix with it ſome earth from an old hot-bed; then cover it with ſtraw or mats, ſupported with ſhort props. If the heat of the bed ſhould happen to loſe its ſtrength, place on the ſide of it a ſufficiency of freſh dung. Let your plants, after they have ſprung up in the hot-bed, enjoy progreſſively the moderate refreſhment of the air and ſun. They may be tranſplanted when ſtrong enough into another bed not quite ſo hot as the former.

The Produce of the Month.

The kitchen-garden, in January, produces brocoli, cauliflowers, boorcole, cabbages, carrots, endive, celery, leeks, parſnips, potatoes, ſpinage, turnips, radiſhes, beet-roots, onions, ſhalots, garlick, parſley, thyme, ſage, horſe-radiſh, ſkirrets, ſcorzonera, &c. The fruit-garden produces nuts, almonds, cheſnuts, various kinds of apples and pears, &c. The flowers that blow in January are, primroſes, ſnowdrops, tulips, hyacinths, anemonies, crocuſes, wall-

wall-flowers, perennial navelwort, cyclamens, winter aconites, polyanthuſes, hellebore, periwinkles, narciſſuſes, heart's-eaſe, the yellow Alpine alyſſon, and others.

Work to be done in the Month of

FEBRUARY.

The Kitchen-Garden.

SOW ſmall ſallading on moderate hot-beds every week, or in mild weather on warm borders. Continue to ſow peaſe and beans, to ſucceed the former crops, which are frequently deſtroyed if too forward. Melons, for the firſt crop, may be ſown the firſt week in the month; and when they are three or four days old, plant each in a ſmall pot. Cauliflowers and lettuces under glaſſes muſt now and then be examined, and all dead leaves picked off; you may alſo ſtir up the earth about them, and in mild weather give them the benefit of a little air. Tranſplant the cucumbers and melons, that were raiſed laſt month, into new hot-beds. Sow celery in a warm ſpot, and plant kidney-beans on a ſlight hot-bed for an early crop.

Let radiſhes be ſown on a warm border, to ſucceed thoſe that were ſown laſt month. When the weather is open, and the ground dry, plant potatoes and Jeruſalem artichokes; and likewiſe garlick, rocambole, ſhalots, onions, and cives. Tye up your endive for blanching, and plant out ſome for ſeed. Sow carrots, ſpinage, beets, onions, parſnips, cauliflowers, cabbages, lettuces, and other articles directed for laſt month. Cover the muſhroom-beds with frames, to defend them from ſnow and violent rains. Tranſplant cabbages, ſavoys, leeks, carrots, parſnips, and beets, for ſeed. Sow thyme, hyſſop, ſavory, marjoram, and parſley, about the latter end of the month, in a warm ſpot, and when the weather is mild. Plant horſe-

radiſh

radiſh by cuttings, with a head to each cutting, about ſix inches aſunder, and fourteen inches deep, which will make it come up ſtraight. Cucumber-beds muſt now be conſtantly attended to, to keep them up to a proper degree of heat; and you may ſow more ſeed for a ſucceſſion. Draw up the earth to the ſtems of peaſe and beans, having firſt ſtirred the ground a little. You muſt pay particular attention, at this ſeaſon, to the hot-beds; for one day's neglect may be of great diſſervice.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

In the middle of this month, ſow the choiceſt ſorts of annuals in the hot-bed prepared for them laſt month, viz. double ſtramonium, diamond ficoides, globe amaranthus, cockſcomb, amaranthus tricolor, &c. In cold froſty nights, cover your tulips, anemonies, hyacinths, and ranunculuſes, with mats. Sow polyanthus and auricula ſeeds in pots or boxes filled with light rich earth, and place them in a warm ſituation, well defended from the north-winds, and open to the morning and mid-day ſun. The choice kinds of auriculas in pots ſhould now be treated with particular care, for their flower-buds will ſoon begin to appear; the plants muſt therefore be ſheltered from heavy rains and froſt, by a covering of mats, canvas, or glaſs. Keep your flower-beds and borders perfectly clear of weeds, and free from every kind of litter. Towards the end of the month, plant out your carnations into the pots where they are to flower; and when the weather is unfavourable, let them be ſheltered and kept warm. You may now ſow many ſorts of hardy annuals, as lupines, larkſpur, convolvulus, ſweet-ſcented and Tangier peaſe, dwarf-lychnis, candy-tuft, flos Adonis, hawkweed, Venus looking glaſs, dwarf-poppy, Venus navelwort, &c. Let theſe be ſown in the place where you intend them to flower, for they will not bear tranſplanting. Plant moſt ſorts of fibrous-rooted flowering-plants, ſuch as ſaxifrage, gentianella,

gentianella, London-pride, violets, hepaticas, double-camomile, thrift, and double-daiſies; likewiſe ſweet-williams, pinks, roſe-campions, ſcarlet lychnis, carnations, columbines, holly-hocks, Canterbury bells, fox-glove, monks-hood, French honey-ſuckles, perennial ſun-flowers, Greek valerian, and many others: Bulbous roots of all kinds, if not planted before, ſhould be deferred no longer.

The flowering-ſhrubs to be tranſplanted in the courſe of this month, are honey-ſuckles, ſpiræas, lilacs, laburnums, jaſmines, ſyringas, roſes, althæas, privets, and ſeveral other ſorts. You may now finiſh pruning the flowering-ſhrubs and evergreens, where they want it. All hardy evergreens may be tranſplanted if the weather is mild. Continue to plant box and thrift for edgings. Keep your graſs-walks and lawns in good order, and your gravel-walks perfectly free from moſs and weeds.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Finiſh pruning all your hardy fruit-trees; but you need not nail them till next month. Uncover the fig-trees that have had mats nailed before them; but let this be done by degrees, and when the weather is mild. Plant cuttings of gooſeberries and currants, and ſow the kernels of apples and pears to raiſe ſtocks for grafting. Tranſplant all kinds of fruit-trees; the ſooner in the month the better. Make freſh plantations of raſberries, currants, ſtrawberries, and gooſeberries, if omitted in the preceding autumn. Give ſome air to the ſtrawberries in hot-beds; pick off carefully all decayed leaves, and refreſh the plants with frequent waterings. After rain, clear your fruit-trees of moſs; and you ſhould alſo guard againſt bullfinches, otherwiſe they will deſtroy the hopes of your labour. Earth up the roots of uncovered fruit-trees, and take great care of your early fruits in forcing-frames. If the weather ſhould prove mild in the latter end of the

month,

month, you may begin to graft plums, cherries, pears, and apples.

There are ſeveral different methods of grafting, ſuch as whip-grafting, grafting in the cleft, in the bark, and by approach. The firſt of theſe methods is thus performed: let the ſtock and ſcion be both ſloped alike at leaſt a full inch; as ſoon as they will exactly fit, tie one upon the other; make a ſlit in the bare place of the ſtock, beginning near the top of the ſlope, and do the ſame in the ſloped part of the ſcion; when that is done, join them by thruſting the one ſlice into the other, till they exactly cover; then faſten them together with clay. When you graft in the bark, you muſt cut the head of the ſtock ſloping, ſlit the bark about an inch and a quarter on the ſouth-weſt ſide, and with your knife looſen the bark at the top of the ſlit; then take your opening inſtrument, and put the ſcion into the ſtock, thruſting the top of the ſlope as low as the top ſurface of the ſtock: the bark on each ſide of the ſcion ſhould be ſo ordered as to fall cloſe to the ſtock, after which you muſt cover it with well-tempered clay. The materials uſed in grafting are, a neat hand-ſaw, a ſtrong knife with a thick back, a grafting chiſſel, a ſmall mallet, a ſharp pen-knife to cut the grafts, woollen yarn, and ſome well-wrought clay.

The Green-Houſe.

Let the windows be opened a little in the middle of the day, when the weather is mild and open. Myrtles, oranges, lemons, and ſome other woody plants, ought to be frequently watered; but you ſhould never give them much at a time. Take away all decayed leaves, and change the earth on the top of the pots or tubs. Water thoſe plants a little that require it. You may now reduce oranges, myrtles, lemons, and the like, into a regular form, by cutting their heads cloſe, by which means new ſhoots will break out in the old wood, and form the head required. When

the

the trees are thus headed down, it will be proper for them to have their earth changed; and if they were plunged into a hot-bed with a frame over them, it would be of great advantage to them. Fires muſt be made to dry the houſe, when the weather is foggy.

The Hot-Houſe.

The pine-apple plants ſhould now be often refreſhed with water; but give it moderately at each time. Freſh air may now be admitted to the plants in the hot-houſe, whenever the weather will permit. Plant ſome more kidney-beans in pots or boxes, to ſucceed thoſe that were planted laſt month. The fires muſt ſtill be regularly made every evening, and alſo in the mornings when cold. In very ſevere froſt, the glaſſes in the hot-houſe ought to be covered every night with canvas or mats.

Inſtructions relative to the Manures of this Month.

A light ground mixed with ſand is beſt calculated for carrots; and it is moſt proper to ſow them in dry weather. Let them be kept as clear from weeds as poſſible, till they are full-grown; then take them up, and what you don't uſe for the preſent, lay in ſand. Turnips ſucceed beſt in a ſandy, loamy ground, but they will grow in any ſoil. A rich earth is moſt ſuitable for parſnips.

The beds for raiſing muſhrooms may be prepared as follows. Firſt dig a trench five or ſix inches deep, lay in it either the dung of horſes or aſſes, ridgeways, then cover the dung with freſh earth. The bed muſt be three or four feet high. When the weather is ſevere, put hoops and mats over the bed, and cover it with dry litter or ſtraw. The bed being thus prepared, you muſt water the covering of ſtraw two or three times a week; and in about two months the muſhrooms will begin to appear. The following is a good way of cultivating ground for ſtrawberries: Take a

ſufficient quantity of coal-aſhes and horſe-dung well mixed, lay it upon the land, and then trench it; after which borders muſt be made three feet high, and ſlips planted thereon.

The Produce of the Month of February.

This month, the kitchen-garden produces cabbages, turnips, parſnips, carrots, broccoli, beet-root, horſe-radiſh, lettuces, onions, celery, ſpinage, ſcorzonera, and other articles the ſame as laſt month. We have now apples and pears of various ſorts, green apricots, walnuts, medlars and almonds. The flowers that blow this month are, ſnowdrops, violets, daffodils, crocuſes, hearts-eaſe, polyanthuſes, anemonies, aconites, cyclamens, hepaticas, Perſian iriſes, wall-flowers, hyacinths, daiſies, primroſes, the Alpine alyſſon, hellebore, perennial Adonis, early tulips, periwinkles, and ſome other ſorts.

Buſineſs to be attended to

MARCH.

The Kitchen-Garden.

AT the beginning of March, ſow fennel, ſage, rue, hyſſop, thyme, and all herbs of that kind; theſe aromatic plants are alſo propagated by cuttings, or ſuckers from the old roots. Sow ſpinage, radiſhes, and ſallad herbs every week; peaſe and beans every fortnight or three weeks. Increaſe the heat of your melon and cucumber beds, if neceſſary, by putting freſh dung round the ſides; give the plants air in proportion to the heat, if the weather will permit; and ſow ſome freſh ſeeds for a ſucceſſion. Make new hot-beds to plant the cucumber or melon plants upon, that were ſown at the end of January, or beginning of February. Sow ſome aſparagus ſeed early in the month, to keep up your crops for forcing; you may alſo

alſo plant out that which was ſown laſt year. Prick out on a moderate hot-bed the cauliflower-plants raiſed from ſeed laſt month, and ſow more for another crop; tranſplant thoſe which have ſtood all the winter in frames or on warm borders, if omitted in February; and draw ſome earth up to the ſtems of thoſe which are under bell or hand glaſſes. Make a general dreſſing of artichokes, and take the ſuckers for a freſh plantation. Sow onions, carrots, and leeks, for the general crop, and naſturtiums for pickling. Plant potatoes and Jeruſalem artichokes; ſow red and white cabbage ſeed for winter uſe; alſo ſavoy ſeed for a principal crop, to ſupply the table from about Michaelmas to Chriſtmas. Plant out lettuces that have ſtood the winter, and ſow more ſeed three times this month. Sow boorcole for the firſt crop; alſo broccoli on a hot-bed.

The dry onions that begin to ſhoot in the houſe, may now be planted, and they will ſerve to pull up for ſcallions. Sow turnips in an open ſituation, for an early crop; and make new plantations of mint. Sow parſley, endive, celery, chervil, purſlane, ſalſafy, ſcorzonera, ſkirrets, ſmall ſallading, &c. Kidney-beans may be planted about the end of the month if the weather is dry and warm, and the ground not too wet. Sow capſicums in a hot-bed for pickling, and they will be fit to tranſplant in the middle or latter end of May. Take care to deſtroy all weeds while they are young.

Attend the hot-beds carefully, and ſee that they have a proper degree of heat; give freſh air to the plants occaſionally, and water them gently in mild weather. Fork up the aſparagus beds, and let the forced aſparagus have plenty of air, to give it a better flavour and colour. Make mushroom-beds for ſummer uſe. Earth up ſuch peaſe and beans as are up to ſome height, for this will greatly ſtrengthen the plants, and forward their vegetation. Plant ſlips or cuttings of balm, ſavory, tarragon, penny-royal, burnet, camomile, wormwood, tanſey, rue, lavender,

der, ſage, thyme, hyſſop, ſouthernwood, and roſemary.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Continue to ſow more annuals, that there may be a regular ſucceſſion of them till autumn. Keep the auriculas free from weeds and dead leaves, give them moderate waterings, and ſhelter them from cold winds and froſt. Tranſplant the layers of carnations into large pots; and after ſtripping all decayed leaves from thoſe that were planted in pots laſt autumn, remove the earth without diſturbing the roots, and fill up the pots with freſh light mould. Biennial and perennial flower-ſeeds of moſt kinds may be ſown at any time in this month. Anemonies and ranunculuſes, planted now, will blow in May or June, after the early planted ones are gone.

You muſt give freſh earth to double ſweet-williams, double wall-flowers, double ſtock July-flowers, rockets, roſe-campions, and other choice flowers in pots. Take great care of the flower-buds of hyacinths, anemonies, tulips, &c. and cover them every night in bad weather; but give them the benefit of freſh air in the day, and if a moderate ſhower of rain ſhould come, let them be kept uncovered to receive it. Bulbous roots in beds muſt be cleared of weeds, and the earth about them gently ſtirred with your fingers. Evergreens, of all ſorts, may now be tranſplanted; but you muſt be careful to plant them immediately after they are taken up, for which reaſon holes ſhould be prepared for them. Prune the bruiſed or broken parts before you plant them, and place ſome litter round the ſtem of the trees at the ſurface of the earth. Moſt kinds of flowering ſhrubs may be planted early in the month. Myrtles, winter cherries, and double pomegranates, planted againſt walls, ſhould have the mats rolled up in fine weather, and the duſt waſhed from their leaves; but they muſt be covered again at night. The trees in the ſhrubbery may now be

be pruned; the ſuckers taken off and planted; the ground hoed or dug, and then raked over to make it look neat. Turf may be laid any time this month, and freſh hot-beds made for the choice annuals that were ſown in February.

It may not here be improper to inſert ſome uſeful directions with regard to the culture of flowers and plants. Roſes are propagated by layers or ſuckers, which may either be planted now or in autumn. The polyanthus requires very little culture, and may be annually raiſed from ſeeds, ſown in a good rich ſoil. The larkſpur may be produced by letting the ſeeds of the flowers drop, which will come up in the ſucceeding ſpring. The holly-hock is raiſed from ſeeds ſown on a bed of good earth, and muſt be planted near walls or hedges. Single ſweet-williams are produced by ſowing the ſeed in light earth; and double ones are raiſed by layers, nearly in the ſame manner as carnations. Lilacs are raiſed by ſuckers, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil that is dry; you muſt ſometimes dig up the earth round the root. The lauruſtinus is produced from ſeed, or from layers and ſuckers. The phillyrea, which is a beautiful plant, may be ſown in February or March, on open beds of good earth. The laburnum is raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds in freſh light mould, which will come up in about thirty days. The althæa, or Chineſe roſe, is beſt propagated in a rich light ſoil; the ſeeds may be ſown either this month, or in February. The holly is one of the moſt beautiful of evergreens: when its berries are ripe, you muſt gather them, and after they have ſtood ſome time to ſweeten, put them in ſand or earth; after which you may ſow them in the nurſery beds. The laurel-tree is propagated either by ſeed, or berries, as ſoon as they are ripe.

The ſtock July-flower is raiſed from ſeeds ſown this month; it thrives beſt in a light dry ſoil. The ſun-flower is produced from ſeeds ſown in large borders, where it frequently grows to the height of ſix feet; it will grow in almoſt any ſoil. Double wall-flowers may

be raiſed from ſlips planted in a ſhady ſpot, either in March, or the three following months. For the auricula, you muſt prepare a box of oak or deal, about two feet wide, ſix inches deep, and four feet long, with holes in the bottom; lay cinders of ſea-coals two or three inches thick in the box, and cover them over with earth; then ſow the ſeeds on the top, without putting any earth over them, and preſs them with a flat board into the mould, rather below the edge of the box, to prevent the light ſeeds from floating on the brim when they are watered. White hellebore is propagated from off-ſets, planted in a light and rich ſoil. Primroſes will grow in moſt kinds of ſoil: the ſeed may be ſown about the latter end of this month; and the ſeedling plants, which will not bloſſom till the ſecond year, muſt be planted in a nurſery.

The paſſion-tree is propagated either by layers, or ſeeds; it muſt be planted in a moiſt cool place, and requires frequent watering. It bears fruit ſhaped like lemons, and nearly of the ſame colour; if you lay a ſufficient quantity of cow-dung about the roots, and water them frequently during the flowering ſeaſon, you cannot fail of fruit. The palm-tree, though it is a green-houſe plant, might be made to ſtand abroad, after having been ſheltered three or four years: it is propagated by ſetting the ſtones of the fruit in light earth, and giving them the aſſiſtance of a hot-bed. The juniper-tree may be raiſed by ſowing the berries in good earth without watering; they will appear in about two months, but they muſt remain two years in the ſeed-bed before they will become fit to tranſplant.

The ficoides, which is a green-houſe plant, is generally propagated by cuttings; but ſome kinds of this plant are annual, and may be raiſed from ſeeds every year. The torch-thiſtle is a ſucculent plant, and is increaſed by cuttings planted between May and the end of July. Theſe cuttings muſt not be planted till the bottom, or wounded part, is dried

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or healed over; becauſe, if they were planted before that was effected, the moiſture proceeding from the wound would rot the cutting in that part: you muſt therefore let them lie ten or twelve days, till they are fit for planting; and then fill ſome pots with dry light compoſt, plant your cuttings in the pots, and plunge them immediately into a hot-bed. The myrtle is propagated either from layers or cuttings, which muſt be frequently refreſhed with moderate waterings till they have taken root. The pyracantha is an evergreen ſhrub, and may be raiſed from cuttings planted in May or June; it may alſo be propagated by ſeeds and layers. The tulip-tree is a plant of the wood, and ſhould be ſet among ſuch trees as are intended for groves, where it will riſe to a very conſiderable height; its leaves bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe of the maple, and its flowers are ſomewhat like tulips, from which circumſtance it derived its name. The ſeeds of this tree may be ſown in pots in July or Auguſt, and, if well ſheltered during the winter, will come up in the following ſpring: the young plants thus raiſed, may be tranſplanted at two years growth, and muſt have ſhelter in the winter for the firſt eight or nine years, till they have gathered ſtrength enough to reſiſt the ſeverity of our froſts; they may then be planted in the natural ground, in a ſandy ſoil.

The box-tree is valuable on account of its wood, as well as for the continued verdure of its leaves; it makes beautiful edgings and hedges in gardens, and is propagated by ſlips, ſeeds, or layers. The woodbine or honeyſuckle is a twining plant, and is proper to be placed about trees in avenues, to mingle its bloſſoms among their branches; or it may be trained up into a ſtandard, as a headed plant, in the moſt diſtant part of the garden. This, and moſt other flowering ſhrubs, are beſt managed as headed plants, and are produced from layers or cuttings; they love the ſhade, and are the natural inhabitants of the woods. The Virginian myrtle is propagated by

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ſowing the berries in pots of black ſandy earth, in Auguſt or September; from the berries of this plant is drawn the green wax of which many candles are made.

Lilies may be increaſed by planting off-ſets of the roots, when the leaves are decayed; they are very proper flowers to be planted under hedges in long walks, or in the middle of borders in large gardens. The lily of the vale delights in a ſhady ſituation, and may be eaſily increaſed from off-ſets. You may propagate daiſies by parting their roots either in autumn or ſpring; theſe make pretty edgings to flower-beds. Hyacinths may be multiplied from off-ſets of the roots, planted in beds of ſandy earth. The tuberous hyacinth is a plant of a tender nature; the roots of this flower muſt be taken up in April or May, and being carefully parted, may be planted in pots of good earth, and have the aſſiſtance of a hot-bed like other tender plants.

Gooſeberry-trees are propagated from ſeeds, cuttings, or ſuckers: the ſeeds may be ſown as ſoon as they are ripe, and they will make their appearance in the enſuing ſpring. Raſberries may be increaſed by ſlips taken from the roots in February or March. Strawberries are multiplied by taking off their runners and planting them. Moſt fruit trees are propagated either from layers, cuttings, or ſuckers; and ſome by planting the ſtones or kernels of the fruit.

Thyme and ſage may be raiſed either from ſlips planted this month or in April, or from ſeeds ſown at the ſame time. Mint and balm will grow almoſt any where, and are propagated by ſowing the ſeeds, as well as by parting their roots at any time in the ſpring: when they are about a foot high, let them be cut in bunches for winter uſe, and dried in the ſhade; which may alſo be obſerved as a general rule for many other herbs. Camomile and penny-royal are produced from ſlips planted either in this or the ſucceeding

ſucceeding month: they thrive beſt in a ſtiff ſoil, and ought to be planted in a ſhady place. Tanſey is propagated by parting the roots in the ſpring; and is a plant which, for its valuable medicinal qualities, ſhould always be kept dry in the winter. Rue is multiplied by ſlips planted in a light ſoil; and fennel, parſley, dill, &c. are produced from ſeeds ſown this month or the next. Of the two ſorts of marjoram, that which is called winter ſweet-marjoram will laſt ſeveral years; the other, ſown annually in hot-beds, is not quite ſo durable: the former is raiſed from ſlips ſet in moiſt ground in March or the enſuing month.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Fruit-trees of all kinds may be planted at any time in this month. Finiſh pruning all your fruit trees as ſoon as poſſible, and dig the ground round the roots; cover the trees that are in bloſſom in ſharp froſty weather, but let them be uncovered in mild days: if you ſprinkle the branches gently with water, it will ſtrengthen the bloſſoms and forward the fruit. Freſh plantations of ſtrawberries may now be made; and thoſe on hot-beds muſt be frequently watered. Hoe the ground between gooſeberry and currant-trees, if it has been omitted in the preceding months. Plant layers of vines, and they will be fit to tranſplant the Michaelmas following. It is now the ſeaſon for grafting moſt kinds of fruit-trees. About the latter end of the month, carefully look over the clay of the grafted trees, and if any is cracked or fallen off, put freſh clay in its room. Peach, apricot, and nectarine trees, may have branches of fir, yew, or fern, ſtuck amongſt them, or ſome mats or old fiſhing nets placed before them to ſhelter them.

The ſhoots of trees grafted laſt year muſt be ſhortened to four or five eyes or buds; and the ſtocks that were budded laſt ſummer, ſhould have their heads cut off, by which means all the nouriſhment will go to

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the bud. You may now weed and fork the ſtrawberry-beds, ſpread ſome aſhes between the plants, and take away all the runners. Look over the beds of cherry-kernels and other ſeedlings, ſcrape off the moſs and weeds, and ſcatter ſome freſh earth over them. This month is generally conſidered as the beſt time of the year for pruning fig-trees; though ſome gardeners prune them about the end of autumn.

The Green-Houſe.

The ſame directions that were given for laſt month, with reſpect to airing and watering the green-houſe plants, may now alſo be put in practice. At the beginning of this month, ſow the kernels of lemons, oranges and citrons, in pots of rich earth; plunge the pots to their rims in a hot bed, and water them frequently. The winter cherry, or amomum Plinii, may be raiſed in the ſame manner, by ſowing the ſeed now. If the leaves of your orange or lemon trees ſhould happen to be mildewed, waſh them one by one with a ſponge dipped in warm water. The green-houſe plants in general muſt now have freſh earth added to the tops of their pots or tubs; for this greatly forwards the plants. Oranges, lemons, myrtles, &c. may now be ſhifted into larger pots, if neceſſary. If the weather is mild towards the end of the month, you may take out bays, lauruſtinuſſes, and other hardy trees; but be careful to place them near a hedge, or under a tree, ſo that they may be ſheltered from cold winds which are ſo frequent in March.

With regard to the hot-houſe, do the ſame as directed laſt month.

The Produce of the Month of March.

This month, in the hot-beds, we have kidney-beans and green peaſe; likewiſe aſparagus, cucumbers, muſhrooms and radiſhes. We have alſo beet-root, broccoli, cabbages, carrots, celery, endive, leeks,

leeks, horſe-radiſh, lettuces, onions, potatoes, turnips, parſnips, ſavoys, ſpinage, thyme, ſage, mint, parſley, &c. About the end of the month, we have ſome ſtrawberries ripe on the hot-beds. The fruits yet laſting, are apples and pears of many different kinds, with walnuts, cheſnuts, &c. We have likewiſe, in ſome gardens, cherries and green apricots.

The following is a liſt of the ſhrubs and flowers that blow in March, viz. The lauruſtinus, mezereon, laurel, larch-tree, cornelian cherry, ſcarlet flowering maple, and ſome other ſhrubs; alſo anemonies, auriculas, alyſſons, crocuſes, daffodils, daiſies, hyacinths, jonquils, narciſſuſes, polyanthuſes, ſnowdrops, violets, wall-flowers, tulips, crown imperials, heart's-eaſe, cyclamens, hepaticas, primroſes, Perſian iriſes, perennial navelwort, double pilewort, hermodactyl, ſcarlet ranunculus, Venetian vetch, ſpring colchicum, and other flowers.

The Gardener's Buſineſs in the Month of

APRIL.

The Kitchen-Garden.

FINISH planting aſparagus early in the month, if not done before. Attend to your melon and cucumber beds; keep up the heat, give the plants air, and water them occaſionally: remove all decayed flowers, take off dead leaves, and ſhade your plants from the heat of the ſun, when it is too violent. Continue to ſow peaſe and beans every three weeks or at leaſt every fortnight; and ſpinage, radiſhes, and ſmall ſallading, every week. Plant kidney beans in a dry warm ſpot, at the beginning of the month. Tranſplant lettuces ſown in February, and ſow more ſeed once a fortnight. Plant ſlips or cuttings of hyſ-

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ſop, thyme, ſavory, marjoram, ſage, balm, penny-royal, camomile, mint, tanſey, tarragon, roſemary, rue, lavender, ſouthern-wood, &c. Sow ſavoy and cabbage ſeeds for a later crop, and prick out thoſe that were ſown the two preceding months. Draw ſome earth up to the ſtems of early cauliflower-plants under hand-glaſſes; and plant out for good, near the end of the month, thoſe that were raiſed from ſeed ſown early this ſpring. You may now ſow gourds, onions, leeks, carrots, parſnips, turnips, broccoli, ſcorzonera, ſalſafy, and purſlane. Prick out young celery, ſown in February or March, and ſow freſh ſeed for a ſucceſſion. Capſicums may now be pricked out from the ſeed-bed, before they are too much crowded; and more ſeed may be ſown in a hot-bed. Potatoes may ſtill be planted, if omitted laſt month.

You may now prepare dung for ridges to plant out cucumbers and melons, under bell or hand-glaſſes. Keep your peaſe and beans free from weeds, and hoe the ground between the rows. Plant artichokes, if neceſſary; they will yet ſucceed, and have fruit the following autumn, provided you plant them early in the month. Take off the young ſhoots from your former artichokes, that they may not rob the old roots of their nouriſhment. The utmoſt diligence muſt now be uſed to deſtroy weeds, as well as ſnails, ſlugs, and caterpillars, which do a great deal of miſchief in gardens.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Tranſplant the tender annuals, ſown in February or the beginning of March, into a new hot-bed, with a ball of earth upon their roots, and ſhade the glaſſes of the frame with a mat, till they have taken good root. The more hardy kinds of annual flowers may alſo be tranſplanted in the ſame manner into ſlight hot-beds; ſuch as Indian pinks, common balſams, China aſters, ten-week ſtocks, chryſanthemums, mignonettes,

nonettes, perſicarias, ſweet ſultans, French and African marigolds, capſicums, tree-amaranthus, purple amaranthus, palma-chriſti, &c. Seeds of all the above-mentioned may yet be ſown, in moderate hot-beds. In order to preſerve the bloom of anemonies, ranunculuſes, hyacinths, and tulips, you muſt guard them from too intenſe heat, high winds, and violent rains, by an occaſional covering of hoops and mats. You may now ſow the ſeeds of carnations and pinks, in rich earth, in the firſt or ſecond week of the month. Many fibrous-rooted perennial plants, ſuch as golden rods, Canterbury bells, columbines, rockets, bachelors-buttons, wall-flowers, holly-hocks, ſweet-williams, carnations, pinks, roſe-campions, French honey-ſuckles, polyanthuſes, primroſes, gentianellas, double daiſies, and the like, may yet be tranſplanted.

As this is the ſeaſon when auriculas begin to blow, care ſhould be taken to preſerve their mealy duſt, in which great part of their beauty conſiſts, by protecting the flowers from rain and high winds; off-ſets may likewiſe be taken from the old roots, and planted ſingly in pots. Auricula ſeed may ſtill be ſown; but it muſt be done in the firſt week of the month. You may now alſo ſow the ſeeds of moſt kinds of perennial and biennial flowers; and the beds where they are ſown, muſt be watered in dry weather. Carnations in pots muſt be carefully attended to; keep the pots entirely free from weeds, and the plants from decayed leaves; ſtir up the earth on the ſurface of the pots, and water them occaſionally. Evergreen ſhrubs and trees, of various kinds, may ſtill be planted early in the month. Sow the ſeeds of pines and firs, covering them with a net; and plant box and thrift for edgings. Stick all ſuch plants as require it, remove ſtraggling and broken ſhoots, take away all decayed leaves and litter, and ſtop the growth of weeds. Keep your graſs-walks and lawns in good order, by frequently rolling and mowing them.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Pruning, where any remains to be done, ſhould be completed early in the month. Vines ſhould be examined at their firſt ſhooting, and all uſeleſs ſhoots diſplaced. You may ſtill plant cuttings or layers of vines, if omitted in the foregoing month. Grafting may yet be performed, if neceſſary; but it muſt be done in the beginning of the month. Finiſh planting all kinds of fruit-trees; and after they are planted, let the ground be well watered. Newplanted trees in general, but particularly ſuch as are planted late in the ſpring, ſhould be often refreſhed with water, in dry weather; and to keep the earth moiſt about their roots, ſome mulch may be ſpread on the ſurface of the ground, round the ſtems.

About the middle of this month, carefully uncover the fig-trees that were ſcreened from the froſt in winter. Apply ſome hogs-dung to all blighted trees; and when you find your fruit-trees over-run with inſects, waſh them with water in which tobacco-ſtalks have been ſteeped. Keep your ſtrawberries free from runners, and water them frequently in dry weather, eſpecially when they are in bloom. Look over your apricot, peach, and nectarine trees, and diveſt them of all ſuch ſhoots as appear to be abſolutely uſeleſs. Towards the latter end of the month, thin the fruit of your apricot-trees. The new-grafted trees muſt now be conſtantly looked after, to ſee if the clay ſticks cloſe about them; and where you find it cracked or fallen off, new clay muſt be immediately applied. Examine thoſe trees that were budded laſt ſummer, and take off the ſhoots that riſe from the ſtock.

Cherry-trees that are barren muſt be dealt with in the following manner: Slit down the tree perpendicularly with a knife, juſt entering the bark of the ſtem to prevent the tree from being bide-bound, becauſe the grain of the bark, contrary to that of moſt other trees, runs horizontally. If you do not perform this

operation,

operation, the trees will yet remain many years in an unthriving ſtate; but when they have been thus managed, they will thrive amazingly in future.

In order to preſerve your fruit-trees from ſnails and ſlugs, the beſt way is to wrap about the ſtems three or four rounds of line, or rope made of horſe-hair, which will obſtruct the attempts of thoſe vermin, and prevent them from doing any miſchief: the hair that forms theſe lines, ought to be pretty ſhort. Beds of flowers, &c. may alſo be defended from theſe noxious vermin, by faſtening the lines round the borders.

The Green-Houſe.

You muſt now give your plants a large portion of free air, when the weather is favourable. On all mild days, let the windows be opened an hour or two after ſun-riſe, and ſhut about an hour, or leſs, before ſun-ſet. Earth the tops of all the pots with the different compoſts that each plant requires; and remove thoſe plants which are in too ſmall pots, into larger ones. Myrtles and other hardy ſhrubs, if they have ſtraggling and irregular heads, may now be headed down; and after this is done, let the head and ſtem be well waſhed, to cleanſe them from filth. You may now begin to perform that method of grafting, called inarching, (or grafting by approach) on moſt of the green-houſe trees or ſhrubs. Refreſh your plants with frequent, but moderate waterings. Take away all decayed leaves from the plants, and let no weeds grow in the pots or tubs; keep them free from moſs, and remove all kind of litter. Clean the foul leaves of orange and lemon trees, myrtles, &c. with a ſponge.

The Hot-Houſe.

Water muſt now be given to the pine-apple plants pretty often, and freſh air admitted to them, as well as to the other plants in the hot-houſe, every fine day. Where the ſuckers of the laſt year's pines have filled

the ſmall pots with their roots, let them be ſhifted into larger pots ſome time in this month: ſhake them carefully out of the old pots, with the balls of earth entire; and place them without delay in the new ones, which muſt be filled up with freſh earth; then let the pots be immediately plunged to their rims in the bark-bed.

Directions for the Manures of this Month.

The compoſt proper for carnations is made of ſandy loam, and well-conſumed melon-earth, two loads of the former to one of the latter: ſift it well together, and let it lie in a heap for a conſiderable time to mellow; then ſift it again, either to plant layers on, or to ſow the ſeeds in. Having filled your pot with this compoſt, ſcatter your ſeeds in it, and after you have covered them with the ſame earth, preſs them gently with a board, and let them ſtand expoſed to the air. The ſeed will make its appearance in about three weeks, and the young plants will be fit to tranſplant into beds the following July, where you muſt place them about the diſtance of ten inches from each other.

The ridges for cucumbers and melons, may be made in the following manner. Dig trenches about two feet and a half wide, and twelve or fourteen inches deep, in which lay horſe-dung, prepared as for a hot-bed, about two feet thick, ſpread equally and trod gently; then, in the middle of each ridge, make holes ſix inches deep and ten inches over, which muſt be filled with earth provided for that purpoſe. This done, the whole muſt be covered with the ſame earth, ſix or ſeven inches thick. You muſt then ſet on the bell or hand glaſſes, and keep them cloſe down till the dung has thoroughly warmed the earth; after which, you may proceed to put the plants in the holes. Let the glaſſes be conſtantly covered every night with mats, till the latter end of May or the beginning of June.

The Produce of this Month.

We have now plenty of cucumbers and muſhrooms, that were ſown on hot-beds in the beginning of the year. We have alſo, upon natural beds in gardens near the metropolis, a good quantity of aſparagus; but it is cut about a fortnight ſooner in the more ſouthern parts of England. There are likewiſe radiſhes, beets, broccoli, cabbages, carrots, turnips, ſpinage, potatoes, peaſe and beans, onions, lettuces, leeks, cauliflowers, celery, endive, horſe-radiſh, parſley, mint, thyme, ſage, winter ſavory, ſorrel, &c. Several kinds of fruit may now be gathered, as apricots, cherries, currants, green gooſeberries, various ſorts of apples and pears, ſtrawberries on hot-beds, &c.

The ſhrubs that flower in the month of April, are, honeyſuckles, laburnums, yellow jaſmine, lauruſtinus, benjamin-tree, pyracantha, ſcorpion ſena, lilacs, laurels, hypericums, privets, and many others. The flowers that blow in this month, are the following, viz. crown imperials, Cretan alyſſons, colchicums, fritillaries, ornithogalums, columbines, jonquils, auriculas, hyacinths, anemonies, ſtock July-flowers, tulips, gentianellas, hearts-eaſe, daffodils, hepaticas, narciſſuſes, pionies, periwinkles, polyanthuſes, orchiſes, Venetian-vetch, ranunculuſes, wall-flowers, lady-ſmocks, violets, the Perſian lily, the lily of the valley, double ſaxifrage, ſnowdrops, iriſes, cyclamens, dog's-tooth, &c.

The Gardener's Calendar for the Month of
MAY.

The Kitchen-Garden.

PLANT a full crop of kidney-beans, to ſucceed thoſe that were planted laſt month. Weed and thin your carrots, parſnips, onions, and turnips. Tranſplant lettuces ſown in March or April, and ſow freſh ſeed at two or three different times this month. Continue putting in peaſe and beans once a fortnight; draw ſome earth about the ſtems of thoſe which are already up, and hoe the ground between each row. Finiſh making your hot-bed ridges for melons to be planted under bell or hand glaſſes, and ſet the plants. Take care to maintain a proper degree of heat in your melon-beds, by occaſional linings of hot dung: the glaſſes muſt be covered with mats every night during all this month; but let them have two or three fingers breadth of air in the middle of the day, when the weather is calm and mild. Cucumbers in frames will now be in high bearing; they ought therefore to be carefully attended: they muſt be frequently refreſhed with moderate waterings, have plenty of air in warm days, and be ſhaded when the ſun is intenſely hot. You may now plant out cucumbers on ridges, under hand or bell glaſſes: theſe, if planted early in this month, will begin bearing about the middle of June, and continue till the approach of cold weather.

Sow muſtard, creſſes, and other ſmall ſallad ſeeds, every week, for a conſtant ſupply. You may yet ſow the ſeed of turnips, carrots, ſpinage, broccoli, cabbages, ſavoys, cauliflowers, boorcole, celery, endive, parſley, onions and radiſhes. Tranſplant cabbage and ſavoy plants for Michaelmas and winter uſe; and draw earth up to the ſtems of early cabbages, which, towards the end of the month, will begin to form themſelves, and may be forwarded by gathering their leaves together,

gether, and tying them with ſtrong baſs, but not too tight. Roſemary, lavender, hyſſop, thyme, rue, ſage, ſavory, marjoram, and moſt other aromatic plants, may yet be propagated from ſlips or cuttings, planted in a ſhady place, and moderately watered in dry weather. Examine the early cauliflowers often, and as ſoon as the flowers appear, ſcreen them from the ſun and rain, by breaking down ſome of the inner leaves over them. Prick out celery plants ſown in March and April; and ſupport with ſticks ſuch plants as are left for ſeed, as cabbages, broccoli, onions, leeks, &c.

Look over your artichokes, pull up all the plants produced ſince the old ſtocks were ſlipped, and cut off the ſmall fruit from the ſides of the ſtems. Hoe ſcorzonera and ſalſafy, and ſow freſh ſeed for the winter crop. Tranſplant radiſhes for ſeed, chooſing for that purpoſe ſuch as have long roots, and ſhort tops. Sow cucumbers in the natural ground for pickling, in the laſt week of this month. Plant out from the hot-bed the gourds and pumpkins ſown in April: the ſame may be done with regard to the capſicums. If your cucumbers ſhould be annoyed with black flies, or your melons with red ſpiders, apply tobacco ſmoke by means of a pair of fumigating bellows. Take particular care to deſtroy all kind of weeds, before they run to ſeed.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Remove pots of ſeedling flowers into the ſhade, and keep them there. Defend your tulips, hyacinths, anemonies, and other choice flowers in bloom, from the full ſun. When hyacinths are paſt flowering, take them up, and lay them ſideways in a bed of light earth, to ſwell and harden. Attend to the auricula plants in pots, and remove thoſe that have flowered to a ſhady place. Plant ſome tuberoſes to blow in autumn; likewiſe ſlips of double wall-flowers. The ſeed of ten-week ſtocks, Indian pinks, and China aſters,

aſters, may yet be ſown; as alſo moſt kinds of hardy annuals, to ſucceed thoſe that were ſown laſt month. Many ſorts of perennials and biennials may ſtill be ſown, ſuch as columbines, pinks, carnations, French honey-ſuckles, holly-hocks, ſtock July-flowers, ſweet-williams, ſcabiouſes, &c.

In order to aſſiſt your carnations in their growth and beauty, clear them of all decayed leaves, earth up the pots, and water them when you think they require it. Take up the tulips that have done blowing, break off their ſeed-veſſels, and lay the roots to dry and harden; after which, let them be put up in bags or boxes, till the ſeaſon for planting them approaches. Spring crocuſes, ſnowdrops, and other bulbous roots, that are out of bloom, may alſo be taken up when their leaves begin to decay. Baſſams, tricolors, egg-plants, cocks-combs, globes, and other tender annuals, muſt now be removed once more into a new hot-bed. Prick out on a hot-bed choice annuals ſown laſt month; and plant out the hardier kinds into the natural ground. Stick all ſuch plants as require ſupport.

You may now propagate perennial fibrous-rooted plants, by cuttings, ſuch as the double ſcarlet lychnis, double rockets, campanulas, lychnideas, the late flowering aſters, and ſeveral others. Tranſplant the biennial and perennial flowers that were ſown early in the ſpring, as roſe-campions, columbines, pyramidal campanulas, Greek valerian, French honey-ſuckles, holly-hocks, tree-primroſe, &c. Evergreens and other ſhrubs may now be propagated by layers, from the young ſhoots of the ſame year; you muſt faſten them with ſtrong pegs in the earth, and cover them with mould about two or three inches deep, giving them a moderate watering to ſettle the earth properly about them; then lay a little mulch, or ſome long litter, on the ſurface. If the weather be dry, water all young trees and flowering ſhrubs moderately every other evening, or lay ſome mulch over the roots, which preventing the earth from drying,

ing, will ſave you the trouble of watering ſo often. Deſtroy weeds in every part of your garden, as ſoon as they appear; and keep your graſs walks and lawns, as well as gravel walks, in very good order.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Thin your peaches, apricots, and nectarines, where the fruit is ſet too thick. Train the ſhoots of your wall-trees, cutting off all uſeleſs ones, and laying the young ones in. In dry weather, you muſt water the ſtrawberry-beds about three times a week. Cut off the extremities of the ſhoots of gooſeberries, which will, in a great meaſure, prevent the attacks of the canker worms. Examine all the trees that were grafted this ſpring, and if you find the graft and the ſtock perfectly united, you may remove the clay and the bandages. Trees that were budded laſt ſummer, muſt alſo be carefully looked over; pull off all buds, that ſhoot out from the ſtock, and likewiſe ſuckers from the root.

Vines muſt now be well cleared of all uſeleſs ſhoots; and, at the ſame time, all the fruit-bearing, and other uſeful well-placed ſhoots, ſhould be nailed up cloſe to the wall. Diſengage ſuch branches of the vines as are bound between the joints of the wall, and behind the larger wood. Apple, pear, plum and cherry-trees, muſt alſo be diveſted of all uſeleſs and ill-growing ſhoots, and the well-placed regular ones trained in. New-planted trees, both dwarfs and ſtandards, either againſt walls or eſpaliers, muſt in dry weather be well watered about once in a week. Let the borders, where fruit-trees grow, be kept remarkably clear from weeds: waſh the branches of ſuch as are infeſted with inſects, with tobacco water, or ſcatter over them ſome tobacco duſt; pull off all ſhrivelled and curled leaves, and water the branches occaſionally. Look after and deſtroy ſnails.

The

The Green-House.

Thoſe plants that want larger pots, may now be ſhifted into them; the ſooner in the month the better. Let the windows be opened to their full extent every mild day; and about the middle of the month, let them continue open all night. You muſt remember to ſupply all the plants, according to their ſeveral kinds, with a proper ſhare of water. In the firſt or ſecond week of this month, bring out all the hardy green-houſe plants into the open air, ſuch as oleanders, geraniums, myrtles, olives, the Indian bay, winter-cherry, tree-wormwood, ſhrubby aſter, large magnolia, candy-tuft-tree; alſo ciſtuſes, double Indian naſturtiums, jaſmines, and the like. The aloes, Indian figs, ſedums, and other ſucculent plants, may likewiſe be brought out this month. Oleanders, pomegranates, paſſion-flowers, jaſmines, myrtles, and many others of the ſhrubby kinds, may now be propagated by layers. Inarching may ſtill be performed upon orange and lemon trees, where it is required. About the latter end of the month, the citron, lemon and orange trees, and other tender green-houſe plants, may be brought out, and placed in a warm ſituation. Seedling plants muſt be ſhaded with mats in the middle of the day, and frequently refreſhed with moderate waterings.

The Hot-Houſe.

Keeping the plants clean, and ſupplying them with the two eſſential articles of water and freſh air, is the principal care of the hot-houſe this month. The pine-apple plants in general will require a moderate watering every four or five days. If the young pine-plants, that is, the ſuckers of laſt year, were not ſhifted into larger pots in the preceding month, it muſt now be done.

The

The Produce of the Month of May.

This month produces plenty of artichokes; and beans and peaſe ſown in October, may now be gathered. We have alſo at this ſeaſon of the year, aſparagus, lettuces, cauliflowers, carrots, beet-roots, broccoli, cabbages, onions, leeks, potatoes, turnips, radiſhes, endive, ſpinage, horſe-radiſh, mint, parſley, ſage, ſprouts of various ſorts, &c. &c. There are likewiſe, on the hot-beds, cucumbers, French-beans, melons, muſhrooms, &c.

The fruit-garden, in this month, produces apples and pears of ſeveral kinds, green gooſeberries and apricots for tarts, currants, and ſome ſorts of cherries; and at the latter end of the month, there are ripe ſcarlet ſtrawberries in the natural ground.

The trees and ſhrubs that flower in May, are the following, viz. the bay-tree, benjamin-tree, lauruſtinus, Jeruſalem ſage, cinque-foil ſhrub, pyracantha, ſervice-tree, common broom, three-thorned acacia, judas-tree, laburnums, privets, azaleas, dwarf almonds, hawthorns, lilacs, ſyringas, ſweet-briars, honey-ſuckles, yellow jaſmine, roſes of various kinds, Portugal laurels, and other ſorts. The flowers that are in bloom this month, are, orchiſes, ſcabiuſes, candy-tufts, anemonies, auriculas, Canterbury bells, columbines, gentianellas, ſnowdrops, heart's-eaſe, hepaticas, hyacinths, ſtocks, London pride, fox-gloves, ſaxifrage, ſcarlet lychnis, jonquils, larkſpurs, lilies, narciſſuſes, pinks, polyanthuſes, ranunculuſes, rockets, tulips, wall-flowers, aſphodels, pionies, poppies, iriſes, monks-hood, ſweet peaſe, geraniums, ſweet-williams, honeſty, annual adonis, double ragged robin, Greek valerian, &c. &c.

Gardening

Gardening Buſineſs which ſhould always be performed in

JUNE.

The Kitchen-Garden.

YOU may now thin ſuch cucumber plants as were ſown laſt month; and freſh ſeed may ſtill be ſown: the plants raiſed from this ſowing will come into bearing about the middle of Auguſt, and will yield plenty of fruit during the remainder of that month and great part of September. The cucumbers and melons planted under hand or bell glaſſes, muſt be ſuffered to run freely from under them. Shade your melon-plants in the middle of the day, when the ſun is very hot, and give them plenty of freſh air, and put on paper frames, well oiled with linſeed oil. Tranſplant celery into trenches for blanching. Plant out lettuces ſown in May into an open ſpot of good ground, and ſow more ſeed to ſupply the table in the months of Auguſt and September: the beſt kinds to be ſown now, are the coſs, Sileſia, and brown Dutch lettuces. Sow radiſhes and ſmall ſallading once a week, watering them both before and after they come up. Weed and thin your carrots, onions, parſnips, and beets. Plant another crop of kidney-beans, the ſcarlet and white Dutch ſort; earth up thoſe that were planted laſt month, and ſtick them. Marrowfat and hotſpur peaſe, white bloſſom and mazagan beans, may ſtill be ſown, but let it be on moiſt ground: if the weather is very dry, ſteep them for eight or nine hours in ſoft water, before you ſow them.

It is now a good time to plant a full crop of cabbages and ſavoys, for the uſe of winter; and if you happen to be ſtraitened for room, you may plant them between rows of forward beans or early cauliflowers. You may now alſo ſow more cabbage ſeed: the plants from this ſowing will produce fine young heads

heads in November and December. Plant out borage, clary, burnet, angelica, and other herbs of that kind, ſown in the ſpring, or laſt autumn; likewiſe, from the ſeed-beds, young thyme, ſweet-marjoram, hyſſop, and ſavory. Slips or cuttings of ſage, roſemary, rue, lavendery, ſouthernwood, hyſſop, thyme, &c. planted now, will take root tolerably well; they muſt be planted in a ſhady ſituation, and watered in dry weather. Towards the end of the month, you may gather mint for drying and diſtilling, provided the plants are in flower; and alſo for that purpoſe gather all ſuch kinds of phyſical herbs as are now in flower. You muſt deſiſt from cutting aſparagus after the middle of this month. Prick out cauliflowers and broccoli ſown laſt month; and ſow freſh broccoli ſeed for a ſupply through the winter. Tranſplant leeks into an open ſpot, and alſo endive for blanching. Sow a full crop of turnips for the uſe of autumn; and plant out cardoons where they are to remain for blanching. Prick out brown-cole or boorcole plants, ſown in April or the beginning of May. Gather all ſorts of ſeeds that are ripe, and ſpread them to dry before their pods are rubbed or beaten. Water all the different kinds of plants that have been newly planted out; and continue to deſtroy all ſnails and weeds.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Take up tulips, jonquils, crown imperials, ſnowdrops, narciſſuſes, ſpring crocuſes, and other bulbous roots, that are out of bloom, and whoſe leaves are decayed: the off-ſets ſhould be ſeparated, and may be planted immediately in freſh ground. Plant out all the hardier ſorts of annuals into the different parts of the garden where they are to remain: the ſorts proper to be planted out now, are chryſanthemums, perſicarias, ſcabiouſes, French and African marigolds, balſams, capſicums, Indian pinks, ten-week ſtocks, Chineſe aſters, ſtramoniums, the palma

Chriſti, marvel of Peru, large convolvulus, tobacco-plant, and ſome others. Give air to ſuch tender annuals as are under frames, and water them pretty often. When the weather and ground are dry, take up anemonies and ranunculuſes that are paſt flowering, as ſoon as their leaves begin to wither. You may alſo take up the choice hyacinths, that were laid ſideways in a bed, or ridge of earth, laſt month. Tranſplant all ſuch bulbous and tuberous roots as blow in autumn, particularly colchicums, narciſſuſes, autumnal crocuſes, cyclamens, and hyacinths, if their leaves are decayed. Propagate fibrous-rooted perennial plants, ſuch as lychnideas, double ſcarlet lychnis, double ſweet-williams, &c. by planting cuttings of the flower-ſtalks. Plant out, from the ſeed-bed, ſtock July-flowers, columbines, ſweet-williams, wall-flowers, holly-hocks, pyramidal campanulas, &c. ſown in the ſpring.

About the middle or latter end of this month, carnations begin to break their pods: they may be aſſiſted in their opening, in order to a more regular ſpreading of their petals, or flower-leaves, by cutting the pod a little way in ſeveral places: when they begin to blow, they muſt be carefully defended from heavy rains and very hot ſun. You may now remove into a nurſery-bed the pinks and carnations raiſed this year from ſeed. Plant layers of double ſweet-williams, pinks, carnations, and the like. Continue to ſupport with ſticks all the tall growing plants, according as they require it. Clip your box-edgings, and all ſorts of flowering ſhrubs and evergreens; let this be done in moiſt weather, if poſſible. Take off all broken and decayed ſhoots from your flower-plants, remove dead leaves, and cut down the ſtems of ſuch perennials as have done blowing. Water ſeed-beds of all ſorts, and all new-planted trees and ſhrubs. Keep your graſs and gravel walks extremely neat and clean, and fail not to deſtroy weeds.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

You may now check the luxuriant growth of vines by a ſummer-pruning, wherein the branches muſt be ſhortened at the fourth or fifth bud beyond the fruit: then nail up all the uſeful ſhoots cloſe to the wall, in a neat and regular manner. Thin your apricot, peach, and nectarine trees; and cover your cherry-trees with nets, to protect the fruit from birds. Look over the eſpalier-trees, and train in the ſhoots in regular order. Strawberries in flower muſt be conſtantly watered in dry weathers, and all decayed leaves pulled off; and about the middle or latter end of the month, new plantations of them may be made. Stir the earth about the roots of your fruit-trees; water all new planted trees, and ſee that their roots are firm in the ground.

The latter end of this month is a proper ſeaſon for budding or inoculating apricots, nectarines, and peaches, upon plum ſtocks; which operation is performed by inſerting the bud of the tree between the bark and wood of the ſtock, ſo that it will ſpeedily become united with both: it has been found by experience, that all fruit-trees which are inoculated are in general better bearers than thoſe of the ſame kind grafted. You muſt look carefully after ſnails and other vermin, and deſtroy all kinds of weeds.

The Green-Houſe.

The operation of inarching may yet be performed upon oranges, lemons, pomegranates, citrons, and the curious ſorts of jaſmines. Bring out all ſuch plants as ſtill remain in the green-houſe; and let this be done in the firſt week of the month. As ſoon as the orange and lemon-trees are brought out of the houſe into the open air, let the earth at the top of the pots or tubs be carefully ſtirred up and broken, and then ſcatter over it a ſmall quantity of new mould:

when that is done, give the plants a gentle watering to ſettle the earth again cloſe to their roots. When the plants are in want of larger pots, they may now be ſhifted into ſuch, it being ſtill a proper time to perform that work. Orange and lemon trees that have too many bloſſoms, may be thinned of a great part of them.

Plant cuttings of myrtle under glaſſes, in the third or fourth week of the month; and ſhade them from the violent heat of the ſun till they have taken root. You may likewiſe plant cuttings of geraniums, ciſtuſes, double naſturtiums, the amber-tree, the African ſage-tree, and many other exotic ſhrubs. Myrtles, pomegranates, oleanders, granadilles, jaſmines, and the like, may alſo be propagated by layers. The exotic plants that were raiſed this year from ſeed, may now be tranſplanted into larger pots, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed: put on the glaſſes, and ſhade them in the middle of the day; but let the plants have freſh air every day, by opening or tilting up the glaſſes; and about two or three times a week let them be moderately watered. Clear away all decayed leaves from your green-houſe plants, and let no weeds grow in the pots. You muſt alſo remember to water as often as you find it neceſſary.

The Hot-Houſe.

The pine-apple plants, particularly thoſe in fruit, will now require careful attendance. You muſt admit to them, as well as to all other plants in the hot-houſe, a due portion of freſh air every warm day; and they ought likewiſe to be properly ſupplied with water, but muſt never have too much given them at a time. Take great care of the ſucceſſion pines; that is, thoſe which are to produce fruit the next year. Theſe plants are ſometimes placed by themſelves in a ſtove or pit; let them enjoy the benefit of freſh air, and frequent (though moderate) refreſhments of water.

The Produce of the Month of June.

Cauliflowers, artichokes, peaſe and beans, are in great perfection this month. Batterſea and ſugar-loaf cabbages are now fit to cut. The ſallads of this month conſiſt of burnet, purſlane, cabbage-lettuces of various kinds, cucumbers, blanched endive, muſtard and creſſes, and the flowers of naſturtium. We have alſo, in the month of June, aſparagus, broccoli, carrots, onions, potatoes, French beans, ſpinage, turnips, parſnips, muſhrooms, ſhalots, horſe-radiſh, boor-cole, parſley, thyme, ſavory, ſage, balm, borage, mint, &c. in the kitchen-garden.

The ripe fruits of this month are currants, raſberries, ſtrawberries, gooſeberries, cherries and apricots; we have likewiſe codlings fit for uſe, and, towards the end of the month, ſome jennetings, together with peaches and nectarines for tarts. Winter apples and pears ſtill remain.

The trees and ſhrubs that are now in flower, are, azaleas, honey-ſuckles, lilacs, ſyringas, privets, roſes, ſweet-briars, laburnums, kalmias, horſe-cheſnuts, the bay-tree, ſage-tree, mountain aſh, ſcarlet maple, white and yellow jaſmine, Spaniſh broom, Portugal laurel, tulip-tree, magnolia, barberry-tree, ſhrubby St. John's wort, and others.

As for the flowers that blow in June, the following is a liſt of ſome of the principal ones, viz. balſams, pinks, larkſpurs, ſweet-williams, ſtock July-flowers, carnations, lilies, campanulas, chryſanthemums, roſe-campions, candy-tufts, fritillaries, ranunculuſes, narciſſuſes, naſturtiums, capſicums, Venus navelwort, amaranths, holly-hocks, ſun-flowers, tulips, golden-rods, iriſes, wall-flowers, lupines, flos Adonis, ſcarlet lychnis, convolvulus, ſweet-ſultan, African marigold, paſſion-flower, ladies-ſlipper, cyanus, &c.

Work to be performed during the Month of JULY.

The Kitchen-Garden.

IN the firſt week of the month, it will be proper to plant out a principal crop of ſavoys and cabbages, to ſupply the table in autumn and winter. You may alſo tranſplant a full crop of broccoli into the place where it is to remain, and ſow freſh ſeed in good earth. Plant kidney-beans for the laſt crop; ſoak them before you put them in, if the ground be very dry. Continue to ſow the different ſorts of ſmall ſallad herbs, ſuch as muſtard, creſſes, &c. Tranſplant endive for the uſe of autumn, and ſow more ſeed to raiſe ſome plants for the principal winter crop. In dry weather, hoe the turnips that were ſown laſt month; and ſow another crop for the ſervice of autumn and winter. Dig ſome trenches, in order to plant out a good crop of winter celery; and ſow ſome carrot ſeed in the firſt or ſecond week of the month. Cauliflowers ſown in May muſt now be planted out where they are to remain. Theſe will furniſh a ſupply for the table during the months of October and November. Aromatic herbs for drying and diſtilling, may now be conſtantly gathered, when the plants are in flower.

You muſt not forget to take proper care of your melons, which will now require but very little water. Cucumbers alſo claim ſome degree of attention, particularly thoſe that were planted under bell or hand-glaſſes: theſe plants will now be in full bearing, and muſt therefore be moderately watered once every other day, when the weather is dry. Onions, garlick, and ſhalots, when their leaves begin to wither, may be pulled up out of the ground. You may now tranſplant lettuces ſown laſt month, and ſow more ſeed in a ſpot of rich ground. Repair the young aſparagus-

beds

beds with freſh plants, where any of the former ones have failed. Pull off the ſmall ſide ſhoots of artichokes, that the principal head may be fine and large; and when you gather them, break down the ſtem cloſe to the ſurface of the ground. Sow ſome onions to ſtand the winter, but let not this be done before the laſt week of the month. Sow ſome ſpinage for the uſe of winter.

It is now the beſt time of the year to ſow the turnip-rooted radiſh, which ſhould be ſown in an open ſituation. Tranſplant leeks into a ſpot of good earth, and it will be an advantage to the plants to dig in ſome rotten dung. Gather ſeeds of all ſorts as they ripen, but this muſt be done when the weather is perfectly dry. Plant ſlips or cuttings of thyme, hyſſop, ſage, winter ſavory, rue, roſemary, and ſuch like herbs, if omitted in the preceding months. Towards the latter end of this month, gather ſome camomile-flowers, and the flowers of marigolds and lavender, to lay up for uſe. Plant both Mazagan and Windſor beans for late crops. Cucumber plants in open ground ſhould be ſupported with branches of elm, or other ſticks. Clear away the ſtalks of all ſuch plants as have done bearing; deſtroy the weeds in all parts of the garden; and water, in dry weather, thoſe plants which have lately been tranſplanted.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Tranſplant annuals from the ſeed-bed or the nurſery-bed, if any ſtill remain. Bring out double-balſams, tricolors, cocks-combs, and other choice annual flowers, from their frames: as ſoon as they are brought out, clear them of all dead leaves, ſtir the earth at the top of the pots, and ſcatter over that a little ſifted mould; after which, let each plant be ſupported with a ſtick. Take great care of your choiceſt carnations; and when their flower-pods begin to break, let them be aſſiſted by opening the pods deeper, as directed laſt month: to preſerve theſe

plants

plants longer in beauty, you muſt ſhelter them, when they are in bloom, from too much wet, as well as from the violent heat of the mid-day ſun. Continue to lay carnations and double ſweet-williams, the ſooner in the month the better. Tranſplant the ſeedling auriculas and polyanthuſes ſown in the ſpring. Take off all decayed leaves from your auriculas in pots, clear them of weeds, and water them frequently.

Take up bulbous roots of all kinds as their leaves decay, and ſeparate the off-ſets from the principal roots. Tranſplant, if it was not done laſt month, the perennial and biennial plants that were ſown in March or April; ſuch as ſtock July-flowers, columbines, French honey-ſuckles, roſe-campions, hollyhocks, wall-flowers, Canterbury bells, ſingle ſcarlet lychnis, and many others. You may alſo, in the laſt week of this month, tranſplant ſuch carnation layers as were laid about the middle or end of June. Double ſcarlet lychnis, double ſweet-williams, and ſeveral other flowers of the like kind, may ſtill be propagated by cuttings, planted in the beginning of the month. If you ſow ſome annuals this month, as ſweet-ſultans, larkſpurs, ſweet-ſcented peaſe, chryſanthemums, ten-week ſtocks, and ſome others, in warm borders, and they ſhould ſtand the winter, they will flower larger, and in greater plenty, than if they were ſown in the ſpring: if the winter ſhould be ſomewhat ſevere, you muſt take care to ſhelter them.

Cut down the ſtems of ſuch plants as are paſt flowering, and tie up thoſe that ſtand in need of ſupport. Look over the flowering-ſhrubs and evergreens, and trim thoſe that have irregular rambling ſhoots. You muſt conſtantly gather ſeeds of all ſorts of flowers and ſhrubs as they ripen; otherwiſe they will drop out of the ſeed-pods, and be loſt. Roſes and jaſmines may now be inoculated, as well as ſeveral other kinds of trees and ſhrubs. Evergreens may be tranſplanted in rainy weather. You may now trim your hedges; and it will alſo be proper to clip your box-edgings, if omitted in the preceding month.

Mow

Mow your graſs-walks and lawns about once a week; and now and then roll the graſs, to render the ſurface firm and even. Roll your gravel-walks at leaſt twice every week, and ſuffer no weeds or litter to be ſeen upon them.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Where there are wall-trees that have not yet had their ſummer-pruning and nailing, let that neceſſary work be done in the beginning of this month; otherwiſe the fruit produced from ſuch trees will not only be ſmall and ill-grown, but alſo ill-taſted. Apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, pears, and cherries, may be budded any time in this month: the four firſt ſhould be budded upon plum ſtocks raiſed by planting the ſtones of the fruit; pears may be budded upon pear ſtocks raiſed from kernels, or upon quince ſtocks; and cherries principally upon cherry ſtocks. Budding or inoculating generally ſucceeds beſt when it is performed in cloudy weather, or in the morning or evening after three or four o'clock; for the intenſe heat of the mid-day ſun ſometimes dries the cuttings ſo much, that the buds will not eaſily part from the wood. Such pears, plums, or cherries, as were grafted in the ſpring and miſcarried, may now be budded with any of the ſame ſorts of fruit; for theſe trees will ſucceed either by budding or grafting.

As the vines ſend forth ſhoots very freely at this ſeaſon of the year, they muſt be frequently looked over, and cleared of all luxuriant ſhoots; and the fruit-branches muſt be carefully nailed up. Currants intended to be preſerved till autumn, muſt be covered with mats, which will retard the fruit from ripening. If any of your fruit-trees ſhould happen to be blighted, apply ſome hogs-dung immediately, digging it in with a fork. In order to deſtroy waſps and other noxious inſects, hang up on the trees ſome phials filled with honey and water, which will be a great protection to your fruit; for the inſects, which now begin

to

to ſwarm about the fruit-trees, will be allured by the agreeable ſmell of the liquor, into the phials, where they will be drowned. The phials muſt be frequently looked over, in order to throw out ſuch inſects as are from time to time caught therein: they ſhould alſo be now and then refilled with a freſh quantity of the above-mentioned honeyed liquor. You muſt continue to deſtroy ſnails and ſlugs: ſearch for them early in the morning, and alſo in the evening, and after rain. Worms may be deſtroyed by ſteeping walnut-leaves in water about three weeks, and then pouring the ſame on the ground; the bitterneſs of this infuſion will make them quit their holes, ſo that they may be eaſily taken and killed.

The Green-Houſe.

Cuttings of geraniums, myrtles, aſters, ciſtuſes, African ſage, and ſeveral other exotics, may be planted at any time this month. This is alſo a good time to plant cuttings of moſt kinds of ſucculent plants, ſuch as euphorbiums, ſedums, Indian figs, torch-thiſtles, and the like. You may likewiſe now make layers of myrtles, jaſmines, pomegranates, granadilles, and ſome other green-houſe plants; but let this be done at the beginning of the month. Water the orange and lemon-trees when you find it neceſſary, and thin their fruit. Earth the tops of the pots or tubs once in the month; and remove into larger pots thoſe plants that require it. About the middle or latter end of this month, you may begin to inoculate your orange and lemon-trees, upon ſtocks raiſed from the kernels of the ſame ſort of fruit. Inarching may ſtill be performed on ſeveral kinds of green-houſe plants. Myrtle cuttings may be planted under glaſſes, and you may water frequently near the glaſſes without taking them off. Water the plants in general once a day, or every other day, when the weather is dry. Let no weeds, or any ſort of litter, remain on the pots or tubs.

The

The Hot-House.

Freſh air muſt be conſtantly admitted to the pine-apple plants; they muſt alſo be duly ſupplied with moderate refreſhments of water. Theſe plants are propagated by planting the tops or crowns that grow on the top of the fruit; each apple generally produces one top or crown, which, when taken off and planted, readily takes root, and, in the ſpace of two years, will produce good fruit. The plants are likewiſe propagated by young ſuckers, which ariſe at the bottom or baſe of the fruit; and alſo by ſuckers produced from the root of the old plants. You may now ſhift thoſe pines which are to bear fruit next year, into the pots where they are intended to remain; let this be done in the laſt week of the month.

The Produce of this Month.

We have, in the month of July, great plenty of artichokes, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, peaſe and beans, potatoes, turnips, kidney-beans, ſpinage, &c. likewiſe all kinds of herbs for the kitchen. The ſallads for this month conſiſt of cucumbers, blanched endive, the flowers of naſturtium, cabbage-lettuces, onions, muſtard, creſſes, tarragon, purſlane, and burnet. Small cucumbers for pickling are now in perfection; and this is a very good time for pickling them.

As for the fruits that are ripe in July, they are as follows, viz. cherries, early plums, apricots, nectarines, peaches, raſberries, currants, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, jenneting and codling apples, and ſome ſorts of pears; and about the latter end of the month, we have grapes and early figs: the peaches are not very good yet, but the apricots are in their full perfection.

The flowers that blow in July, are, amaranths, balſams, tuberoſes, naſturtiums, carnations, chryſanthemums,

ſanthemums, columbines, cocks-combs, egg-plants, ſtocks, lilies, pinks, lupines, tricolors, larkſpurs, London pride, ſweet-ſultans, marvel of Peru, Chineſe and Indian pinks, ſweet-peaſe, ſcarlet beans, martagons, ornithogalums, rockets, ſweet-williams, veronicas, wall-flowers, holly-hocks, paſſion-flowers, heart's-eaſe, ſaxifrage, ſcarlet lychnis, ſun-flowers, bachelors-buttons, campanulas, candy-tufts, French and African marigolds, iriſes, catch-flies, golden-rods, globe-flowers, pionies, periwinkles, mallows, lychnideas, &c.

The ſhrubs and trees that are in flower this month, are, laburnums, ſyringas, roſes, myrtles, winter-cherries, oleanders, ciſtuſes, azaleas, double-flowering and Spaniſh broom, ſweet-briar, Portugal laurel, bladder-ſena, tulip-tree, and ſeveral other ſorts.

Buſineſs of the Garden in

AUGUST.

The Kitchen-Garden.

AT the beginning of the month, prepare ſome good ground to plant out the ſecond crop of broccoli; and draw the earth about the ſtems of that which was tranſplanted in the preceding month of July. Plant out ſavoys, to ſupply the table after Chriſtmas. Sow the ſeed of early cabbages, (the ſugar-loaf, Batterſea, and Yorkſhire kinds) to produce plants for the uſe of next ſpring and ſummer. Sow ſome ſpring onions, if not done laſt month; and likewiſe ſome Welch onions, in caſe the others ſhould be deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the winter. Tranſplant more celery into an open ſpot; and continue to earth up, as they advance in height, thoſe celery plants that were trenched in the months of June and July. Sow every week the ſeeds of ſmall ſallad herbs, ſuch as creſſes, muſtard, rape, &c. in a ſhady border.

border. Plant out another parcel of endive, and tie up that which was tranſplanted in June. Take up onions, garlick, and ſhalots, as ſoon as their leaves begin to fall and wither. Cut down the decayed flower-ſtems of moſt kinds of aromatic plants, as lavender, hyſſop, ſavory, roſemary, ſweet-marjoram, &c.

Take particular care of the ripening melons, and let them be well defended from the rain. Cucumbers for pickling muſt be well ſupplied with water. Spinage of the prickly ſort, for the uſe of winter and ſpring, may now be ſown; as alſo carrots and radiſhes. Cauliflower ſeed may be ſown towards the end of the month, for an early crop next ſummer. Let your aſparagus beds be well cleared, and kept perfectly free from weeds. Take off the ſmall heads or ſuckers ſpringing from the ſides of artichokes planted in March or April; and break down the ſtems when you gather the fruit. Sow lettuce ſeed at two different times in this month; the proper kinds to be ſown now are coſs and Sileſia, the brown Dutch, and common cabbage-lettuce. Tranſplant ſome of the lettuces that were ſown laſt month for autumn uſe. Sow the ſeeds of chervil, corn-ſallad, angelica, ſorrel, fennel, and carduus, to raiſe plants for the uſe of next year. Gather herbs for diſtilling and drying. Thin your colewort plants in the ſeed-bed, and tranſplant what you draw. You may ſtill propagate the different kinds of aromatics by ſlips or cuttings, particularly ſage, marjoram, rue, hyſſop, lavender, maſtich, and roſemary. Continue to gather ſeeds of various ſorts as they ripen, when the weather is dry. Hoe and thin the ſpinage and turnips that were ſown laſt month; and ſow more turnips in the beginning or middle of the month, for a late crop.

Frequent waterings are neceſſary this month, as the former part of it is generally hot and dry. The gardener muſt likewiſe deſtroy all kind of weeds, as well as thoſe vermin that infeſt the kitchen garden.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Auriculas in pots muſt now be ſhifted into freſh earth; and more ſeed may be ſown in boxes or large pots. Prick out the ſeedling auriculas and polyanthuſes, if omitted in the foregoing month. Clean, ſtick, and water your annual plants in pots. Give water frequently to the perennials in pots; cut down the flower-ſtalks of thoſe that have done blowing, and give them a little freſh mould. Moſt of the fibrous-rooted plants may now be propagated by ſlipping and parting their roots, particularly the double ſcarlet lychnis, catchfly, double rocket, gentianella, the double roſe-campion, bachelors-button, double ragged robin, and many others. Plant out carnation layers that have been laid five or ſix weeks, and alſo ſweet-william layers, as they will by this time be well rooted; and it is not too late to make freſh layers of theſe two beautiful plants, provided it be done in the firſt week of the month. Sow the ſeeds of anemonies, ranunculuſes, and ſpring-cyclamens, in pots or boxes filled with light rich earth. You may likewiſe ſow the ſeeds of various kinds of bulbous flowers, ſuch as hyacinths, narciſſuſes, tulips, crocuſes, crown imperials, lilies, martagons, fritillarias, &c.

Tranſplant into nurſery-beds, the ſeedling ſtocks, ſweet-williams, columbines, ſcabiuſes, wall-flowers, and ſuch other ſeedling perennial and biennial plants as ſtill remain in the ſeed-bed. Take up the roots of bulbous and Perſian iriſes, if not done laſt month; and alſo jonquils, ſpring crocuſes, narciſſuſes, and moſt other bulbs, whoſe leaves are decayed. Gather, in a dry day, ſuch flower-ſeeds as are ripe, and ſpread them on mats to dry. You may now plant the autumnal flowering bulbs that were taken up laſt May. Towards the end of this month, you may ſow on warm borders the ſeeds of ſeveral kinds of hardy annuals, ſuch as Venus navelwort, ſweet-peaſe, flos Adonis, ſweet-ſultan, chryſanthemums, larkſpurs, &c.

Hedges

Hedges will now require trimming or clipping, particularly thoſe kinds that are clipped but once in a year. It will alſo be proper, at this ſeaſon, to cut off all irregular ſtraggling ſhoots from your flowers and ſhrubs. Finiſh clipping your evergreens, and edgings of box and thrift. Clear the beds of ſeedlings from weeds, and water them in dry weather. Keep your graſs and gravel walks in the neateſt order, and ſometimes hoe your flower-borders, &c. to cut up any weeds that appear.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Finiſh budding your fruit-trees in the beginning of the month. Examine the trees that were budded laſt month, looſen their bandages, and pull off all improper ſhoots: this ſhould always be done in about three weeks or a month at furtheſt, after the budding is performed. Nail up the young ſhoots of your peach and nectarine trees, and take off all uſeleſs ones, that the fruit may be more open to the ſun. Fig-trees are ſuch vigorous ſhooters, and their branches are ſo very heavy, that you muſt make uſe of ſtrong nails to ſupport them againſt the wall; train in all the ſhoots properly, without ſhortening any of thoſe that are for the next year. Diſplace all uſeleſs ſhoots from your vines, and nail up branches that require it. Take off the runners of ſtrawberries to make new plantations. Continue to defend your choice fruit with the greateſt care from birds and inſects, which, if not prevented, will make great havock among your fruit-trees. Let your borders be kept exceeding clear of weeds and all kind of litter; and towards the cloſe of the month, you may give them a ſtirring, that they may the better receive the autumnal rains.

The Green-House.

This is the beſt time of the year to inoculate orange-trees; but it muſt be done in the firſt or ſecond week of the month: the ſtocks proper to bud theſe upon, are ſuch as are raiſed from the kernels of the ſame kind of fruit. Aloes, both African and American, may now be propagated by ſlips or off-ſets, planted ſingly in ſmall pots. Shift into larger pots all ſuch green-houſe plants as require it, and put freſh earth to the tops of thoſe pots that ſtand in need of it. Let your myrtles and geraniums be frequently watered; and the ſame rule may be obſerved with the reſt of the plants.

With reſpect to the hot-houſe, the ſame directions that were given for laſt month, will likewiſe ſerve for this.

The Produce of the Month of Auguſt.

This month we have plenty of cucumbers for pickling, and French beans in abundance. We have alſo cauliflowers, artichokes, melons, peaſe and beans, cabbages, ſavoys, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beet-roots, horſe-radiſh, celery, rocambole, ſpinage, &c. beſides all ſorts of kitchen herbs. Lettuces, cucumbers, muſtard and creſſes, onions, tarragon, &c. form the ſallads of this month.

The fruit-garden, in the month of Auguſt, produces a great variety of excellent fruit, ſuch as cherries, mulberries, ſeveral ſorts of grapes, currants, gooſeberries, raſberries, ſummer pears and apples, ſtrawberries, plums, figs, apricots, nectarines, peaches, and filberts.

The trees and ſhrubs that flower in this month, are the following, viz. jaſmines, roſes, honey-ſuckles, pomegranates, myrtles, oleanders, winter-cherries, ciſtuſes, tamariſks, Spaniſh broom, paſſion-tree, ſhrubby althæa, tulip-tree, trumpet-flower, &c. The flowers

flowers that blow in Auguſt, are, carnations, balſams, capſicums, cocks-combs, ſtocks, tricolors, cyclamens, amaranths, crocuſes, auriculas, aſters, columbines, larkſpurs, holly-hocks, naſturtiums, wall-flowers, tuberoſes, ſweet-ſultans, ſun-flowers, chryſanthemums, polyanthuſes, pinks, lupines, heart's-eaſe, African and French marigolds, candy-tufts, egg-plants, golden-rods, campanulas, marvel of Peru, mignonette, and many others.

Work to be performed by the Gardener in the Month of

SEPTEMBER.

The Kitchen-Garden.

IN the former part of this month, plant out endive in a warm ſituation, for the uſe of winter. Tranſplant your laſt crop of broccoli into the place where it is to remain; hoe the ground between that which was planted out in the preceding months, and let earth be drawn about the ſtems. Plant out the forwardeſt of the coleworts that were ſown laſt July, for ſpring uſe. Continue to ſow once a week the different kinds of ſmall ſallading, in a ſpot of light rich earth. Tie together the leaves of endive for blanching, and earth up the crops of celery that were planted in trenches in the foregoing months. Examine the beds of ſeedling cauliflowers, and before the plants are too thick, prick them out on a bed of rich earth, or, if they are very backward, on a moderate hot-bed. Cabbage-plants that were ſown laſt month for an early crop, may be pricked out into nurſery-beds about the middle of this month. Cardoons, as they advance in height, will require to be earthed up for blanching; firſt tie up their leaves regularly with hay-bands or ropes of ſtraw, and then draw up the earth about them: thoſe that are earthed

up now, will be fit for uſe in the months of October, November, December, and January.

Towards the middle of this month, plant out a large crop of celery for the ſervice of ſpring. Lettuces ſown about the middle or latter end of Auguſt, ſhould now be planted out in warm borders, to remain till ſpring; but if you are deſirous of having lettuces to ſupply the table during the winter months, you muſt now plant out ſome under frames. As ſome of the cauliflowers planted out in July will now begin to flower, let them be encouraged as much as poſſible by hoeing between, drawing up earth round the ſtem of each plant, and watering them occaſionally in dry weather; theſe plants will produce large heads in October and November.

This month is the proper ſeaſon for making muſhroom beds; for which purpoſe the following directions may be obſerved. Lay a quantity of good freſh dung in a heap, for a fortnight or three weeks, till the heat is over, and in the mean time look for the ſpawn in decayed hot-beds, old dunghills, or paſture grounds: it is white, lies in lumps of rotten dung like ſmall white thread, and has exactly the ſmell of a muſhroom. Keep it under dry litter till you are ready for it. The bed ſhould be raiſed like the roof of a houſe, and when the heat is moderate, place the ſpawn juſt within the ſurface ſeven inches aſunder, and in rows eight inches from one another; then beat the ſurface ſmooth with a ſpade, lay on an inch and an half of rich dry earth, and over that a covering of clean wheat ſtraw, a foot thick, which muſt be replaced after heavy rains. By theſe means you may frequently procure muſhrooms in ſix weeks; but do not deſpair if you have none for four months, as they will then often riſe in greater plenty and perfection.

Lettuce ſeed of various ſorts may now be ſown, to plant under frames in October. Clear and thin the ſpinage ſown in the month of Auguſt. Where it was omitted in the preceding month, you may ſtill ſow

ſome

ſome onion ſeed; but it muſt be done in the firſt week of the month. Weed carefully the beds of turnips, onions, carrots, &c. ſown laſt month. In a dry day, gather the different ſorts of ſeeds as they ripen. Near the cloſe of the month, ſow ſome peaſe and beans in warm borders, for an early crop. Cut down the haulm of aſparagus, clean the beds, and dung them where you think it neceſſary. Cover your melons and cucumbers with glaſſes or mats. Take up the ſweet herbs raiſed from cuttings in April laſt, and plant them in the place where you intend them to remain. Seeds in general muſt be dried in the ſun before they are laid up. Take care to deſtroy weeds as uſual.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

You may ſtill ſow the ſeeds of bulbous-rooted flowers, ſuch as tulips, hyacinths, crown imperials, croceuſes, fritillarias, and moſt other bulbs. Tranſplant the remainder of the carnation layers; defend your auricula plants from much rain, and ſow freſh ſeed of the latter. Finiſh ſowing the ſeeds of polyanthuſes, anemonies, and ranunculuſes. Plant out into borders, towards the end of the month, biennial and perennial flowers ſown in the ſpring or beginning of the ſummer, particularly ſweet-williams, pinks, carnations, wall-flowers, columbines, ſtock July-flowers, and the like.

About the third or fourth week in the month, you may plant the choice hyacinth and tulip roots, and alſo your anemony and ranunculus roots. Dig the flower-beds, and add to them ſome freſh earth and rotten dung. Clip your box-edgings, if omitted in the two foregoing months; but let this work be done as early in the month as poſſible, that the box may have time to recover a little before the winter. Finiſh clipping all thoſe hedges that ſtill remain untrimmed; and plant box for new edgings. It is now a good time to ſlip and plant out moſt ſorts of fibrous-

rooted

rooted flowers, to propagate them; ſuch as ſcarlet lychnis, catchfly, roſe-campions, polyanthuſes, double camomile, double rockets, gentianellas, double bachelors-buttons, pionies, daiſies, ſaxifrage, London pride, &c. Towards the latter end of the month, you may begin to tranſplant many kinds of hardy evergreens; and as ſoon as they are planted, let them have a good watering, in order to ſettle the earth cloſe to their roots.

Gather the ſeeds of flowers and ſhrubs as they ripen, and ſpread them in a dry place, that they may be properly hardened for future uſe. Plant cuttings of honey-ſuckles, laurels, jaſmines, Portugal laurels, and many other flowering ſhrubs, in a ſhady border, and water them well as ſoon as planted. You may alſo make layers of lauruſtinus, and ſeveral other ſhrubs; and, in the laſt week of the month, begin tranſplanting many ſorts of deciduous ſhrubs and trees, that is, ſuch as ſhed their leaves in the winter ſeaſon. Examine, now and then, your flower-plants in general, and take off all ſtraggling ſhoots or irregular branches, as well as all dead or damaged leaves, which would otherwiſe greatly diſfigure the plants. Let your tall-growing flowers be ſupported with ſticks, to prevent their receiving any injury from high winds. All hardy annuals that you intend to ſow before the approach of winter, ſhould not be deferred longer than the middle or latter end of this month. Take care to weed beds of ſeedlings; mow your graſs-walks and lawns, and weed and roll your gravel-walks. Cut down the ſtalks of ſuch flower-plants as are out of bloom.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

You muſt now look over the vines, and ſee that they enjoy the benefit of the air and ſun, to promote the ripening of the grapes; theſe trees require frequent nailing. Examine your nectarines, peaches, and other wall-trees, to ſee that all the branches keep

firm

firm in their proper places; and if any of the branches are loose, or project too far from the wall, let them be immediately fastened up. Plant cuttings of gooseberries and currants, that you may have a constant succession. You may now begin to gather pears and apples for keeping, according as they are fit; and let this be done in a very dry day. All fruit intended for keeping, should hang its full time on the trees, particularly the winter apples and pears; when they begin to drop off, they should be gathered. It is now a good time to make plantations of strawberries. Continue to hang up phials of sweetened water on your fruit-trees, to catch wasps and other insects that come to eat the fruit. It is generally necessary, at this season of the year, to put some covering over the finest bunches of grapes, such as bags of gauze, paper, or thin crape, in order to preserve them from the attacks of birds and insects. Prepare the ground where you design to make new plantations of fruit-trees, that it may lie to mellow. Stocks to bud and graft the various sorts of fruit upon, either raised from cuttings, suckers, or layers, may in the latter end of this month be transplanted into the places where they are to remain for that purpose.

The Green-House.

Remove aloes, and all other succulent plants, into their winter-quarters, at the beginning of the month. Plant cuttings and seedlings in separate pots. Water the plants as occasion requires; and let the windows of your green-house be kept open all night, except in very windy or cold wet weather. Take into the house the orange and lemon trees, and such like kinds, on the first approach of cold nights; for one severe night would make their leaves change their fine green, which they would scarce be able to recover during the whole winter. At the time when the plants are removed into the green-house, let them be cleared of

all

all decayed leaves; and if any dead wood appears, let that alſo be cleared away.

The Hot-Houſe.

You muſt admit freſh air to the pines, and other plants of the hot-houſe, every mild day, by drawing the glaſſes down, or opening them a little. The bed wherein this year's crowns and ſuckers are plunged, ought to be kept to a pretty good heat, by which means the young plants will be well rooted before the arrival of winter. The plants in general ſhould be moderately refreſhed with water once in three or four days, provided the heat of the bark-bed is pretty briſk; but if the heat of the bed ſhould be very weak, it will be ſufficient to water them only once in a week. Towards the end of the month, it will be proper to procure a quantity of freſh tan, to be ready to renew the bark-beds in the ſucceeding month of October.

The Produce of this Month.

We have, in the month of September, abundance of cabbages and cabbage-ſprouts, carrots, turnips, ſpinage, peaſe and beans, cucumbers and melons for pickling, great plenty of muſhrooms upon beds and in paſture grounds, kidney-beans, cauliflowers, artichokes, ſhalots, onions, horſe-radiſh, ſkirrets, rocambole; ſage, mint, thyme, parſley, garlick, &c. &c. The ſallads of this month conſiſt of the following plants, viz. muſtard, creſſes, young onions, various kinds of lettuces, chervil, radiſhes, burnet, tarragon, purſlane, cucumbers, blanched celery and endive.

The fruit-garden, this month, produces peaches and nectarines in great plenty and perfection. We have alſo many other kinds of fruit, ſuch as figs, Morella cherries, currants, filberts, cheſnuts, apples and

and pears, plums, grapes, apricots, mulberries, ſtrawberries, walnuts, &c.

As for the flowers that blow in the month of September, the following is a liſt of the principal ones, viz. French and African marigolds, chryſanthemums, annual ſtocks, balſams, ſweet-ſultans, tuberoſes, cyclamens, carnations, auriculas, amaranths, Chineſe pinks, colchicums, ſweet-ſcented and Tangier peaſe, holly-hocks, ſtramoniums, heart's-eaſe, autumnal crocuſes, aſters, Guernſey lilies, golden rods, marvel of Peru, pinks, egg-plants, polyanthuſes, ſcarlet beans, ſun-flowers, tricolors, larkſpurs, capſicums, campanulas, lupines, candy-tufts, naſturtiums, wall-flowers, ſcabiuſes, ſpider-wort, convolvulus, mignonette, catchfly, &c.

The trees and ſhrubs that are in flower this month, are, roſes, ſpiræas, ſyringas, climbers, althæas, myrtles, pomegranates, honey-ſuckles, jaſmines, Spaniſh broom, arbutus, lauruſtinus, ſhrubby St. John's wort, and ſeveral other ſorts.

Gardening Buſineſs arranged as it ſhould be performed in

OCTOBER.

The Kitchen-Garden.

IN the beginning, middle, or latter end of this month, you may ſow peaſe for an early crop, and likewiſe plant ſome beans. Continue every week to tie up ſome endive for blanching. Hoe the ground about your broccoli plants, and draw up the earth round their ſtems. Weed the beds of aromatic herbs, and give them their winter dreſſing. Earth up your celery plants as they advance in height, that they may be well blanched before they are attacked by ſharp froſts. Sow a little radiſh ſeed in a warm ſituation, to draw early in the ſpring. Continue to ſow the ſeeds of the ſeveral kinds of ſallad herbs, under frames;

frames; but if the weather is mild, they will ſucceed in the open air, if ſown on warm ſouth borders. Cauliflowers planted in frames, muſt be conſtantly uncovered, day and night, the greater part of this month, unleſs the weather ſhould happen to be very wet and cold. Tranſplant lettuces ſown in Auguſt or September, into the places where they are to remain during the whole winter. If young mint is required for the winter ſeaſon, prepare a gentle hot-bed to raiſe ſome. Plant out ſome of the beſt cauliflower plants into the place where you intend them to remain: theſe are to be put under bell or hand glaſſes, three or four plants to each glaſs. Carefully weed your beds of onions, ſpinage, carrots, &c. otherwiſe the weeds will deſtroy the young crops. Cut down the ſtalks of aſparagus, hoe up all the weeds, and ſpread ſome earth over the beds. Examine your muſhroom-beds occaſionally, to ſee that they do not receive too much wet; and if the ſtraw about them is too wet, take away part of it, and add ſome freſh in its ſtead.

Towards the middle or end of the month, you may plant out your early cabbages, in the place where they are to remain for cabbaging. Spread ſome rotten dung over the beds of ſeedling aſparagus plants ſown laſt ſpring, and clear them of weeds. Make hot-beds to plant aſparagus for forcing, if wanted to ſupply the table in December and January. Sow ſome carrot ſeed on a warm border, in the laſt week of this month, for an early crop in the following ſpring. Earth up the crops of cabbages, ſavoys, and boorcole, lately tranſplanted. You may alſo earth up cardoons in dry weather, when the leaves of the plants are dry. Cut artichokes with long ſtalks, and preſerve them in the houſe by placing their ſtalks in ſand. Plant ſhalots, garlick, and rocambóles. Thraſh out ſeeds of all ſorts, dry them, and put them in bags for uſe. Whatever vacant ground you have in your kitchen-garden, muſt now be digged and thrown up into ridges, till it is wanted; it may alſo be dunged. Stop the growth

of

of weeds in all parts of the garden; for this is a very eſſential point.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Remove pots or boxes of ſeedling flowers into a warm ſpot, placing them where they may enjoy the full ſun all the winter, and where cold and cutting winds cannot eaſily come: theſe boxes or pots ſhould alſo be well cleared of weeds. All ſuch flowers as were not planted out laſt month, may be planted now. Carnation layers, that were planted in ſmall pots in Auguſt or September, ſhould, in the third or fourth week of this month, be placed where they may be eaſily ſheltered in bad weather; for which purpoſe, the pots may be placed under frames. Plant jonquils, narciſſuſes, tulips, hyacinths, crocuſes, bulbous and Perſian iriſes, fritillarias, ſnowdrops, crown imperials, martagons, lilies, and ſuch other bulbous roots as were taken up in ſummer when their leaves decayed. Take great care of your auricula plants in pots, and defend them from the inclemency of the weather.

You may now tranſplant all kinds of fibrous-rooted biennial and perennial flower-plants, ſuch as roſe-campions, campanulas, bachelors-buttons, rockets, ſweet-williams, ſtocks, columbines, ſcabiuſes, holly-hocks, French honey-ſuckles, golden-rods, monks-hood, Canterbury bells, Greek valerian, ſaxifrage, London pride, double camomile, double ſcarlet lychnis, catchfly, fox-gloves, violets, polyanthuſes, wall-flowers, tree-primroſe, double daiſies, &c. &c. Prune honey-ſuckles, roſes, and all other ſorts of flowering ſhrubs, with a knife, andnot with ſhears. Plant out roſes, lilacs, laburnums, jaſmines, honey-ſuckles, privets, althæa frutex, bladder ſena, ſcorpion ſena, the double-bloſſom cherry, flowering raſberry, cornelian cherry, mezereon, ſyringa, ſpiræa frutex, double flowering peach, double hawthorn, ſcarlet horſe-cheſnut, and all other hardy ſhrubs;

likewiſe evergreens of moſt ſorts, particularly the arbutus or ſtrawberry-tree, lauruſtinus, phillyrea, alaternus, magnolia, pyracantha, ciſtus, the bay-tree, holly, Portugal laurel, evergreen oak, and common laurel. Make layers of all kinds of hardy trees and ſhrubs to propagate them; this may be done at any time in the month. Tranſplant the layers of all ſuch ſhrubs and trees as were laid a twelvemonth ago. Plant cuttings of honey-ſuckles, common and Portugal laurels, jaſmines, and ſeveral other ſorts of flowering ſhrubs; theſe cuttings will be well rooted by September or October next.

Trim your plantations of evergreens with a knife; and plant box and thrift for edgings, if required. Tranſplant ſuckers of roſes, lilacs, and ſome other ſhrubs. Towards the latter end of the month, all foreſt-trees may ſafely be planted out. It is now a proper time to ſow acorns, and alſo the berries of yew, holly, &c. Turf may now be laid for graſs-walks.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Plant cuttings of gooſeberry and currant trees: this is generally conſidered as the beſt method of propagating theſe trees, for thoſe which are raiſed from cuttings always produce large and well-taſted fruit. The ſtrawberry beds ſhould have their winter dreſſing ſome time this month; and new plantations of ſtrawberries may yet be made, the ſooner in the month the better. Theſe plants thrive amazingly in a loamy ſoil. It is now a good time to plant raſberries, where wanted. Towards the cloſe of the month, moſt kinds of fruit-trees may be ſafely tranſplanted. Winter apples and pears may be gathered at any time in the month, according as they are ripe; let them be gathered in the middle of a fine dry day. You may now begin to prune and nail nectarines, peaches, and apricots; plums, apples, pears, and cherries, upon walls or eſpaliers, may alſo now be pruned,

about

about the latter end of the month. You may likewiſe prune gooſeberries, currants, and raſberries; and after you have performed that operation, dig the ground about them, which will ſtrengthen the roots. It will now be proper to put ſome plum-ſtones in the ground, to raiſe ſtocks for grafting. Plant out all kinds of ſeedling ſtocks to bud and graft the different fruits upon. Tranſplant alſo, for the purpoſe of ſtocks, ſuckers from the roots of ſeveral kinds of fruit-trees, particularly the plum, codling, and cherry tree. With regard to the ſoils proper for planting fruit-trees in, it has been remarked by experienced gardeners, that plums, cherries, and peaches, thrive beſt in a loamy ſoil; that dry light earth is beſt adapted to the cultivation of vines; and that apples, pears, and figs, will thrive in moſt kinds of ſoil. Untried earth from a common or paſture is better for fruit-trees than any compoſition made of dung.

The Green-Houſe.

At the commencement of this month, remove the orange and lemon trees, and other ſuch-like green-houſe plants, into the houſe, if it was not done at the latter end of the preceding month; but before they are taken in, clean the heads well, pick off all dead leaves from the plants, and ſtir the earth a little on the ſurface of the pots or tubs. Towards the middle or end of the month, it will be a proper time to take in the geraniums, myrtles, and ſuch other green-houſe plants as are ſtill remaining in the open air. With reſpect to ſuch plants as appear ſomewhat ſickly, let ſome of the old earth be taken out of the pot or tub, and put freſh compoſt in its room. Take care to ſupply the plants with water; but this article muſt always be given with moderation. You muſt likewiſe give them air occaſionally, by opening all the windows of the green-houſe every mild day.

The Hot-House.

The bark-bed wherein the ſucceſſion pine-apple plants (that is, ſuch as are to produce fruit for the ſupply of the following ſummer) are plunged, will now require to be renewed with a ſufficient quantity of freſh tan. In the middle or latter end of this month, you may begin to make fires every evening; and when the weather is very cold or damp, moderate fires may be made alſo in the morning. Water the plants about once in five or ſix days, and admit freſh air to them whenever it is mild weather.

The Produce of the Month of October.

The kitchen-garden now produces artichokes, peaſe and beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, kidney-beans, ſpinage, turnips, horſe-radiſh, parſnips, potatoes, beet-roots, ſhalots, garlick, ſkirrets, ſcorzonera, fennel, parſley, thyme, ſage, ſorrel, &c. We have alſo, this month, cucumbers and melons for pickling, or otherwiſe, and muſhrooms in abundance. The ſallads of the month conſiſt of muſtard and creſſes, chervil, lettuces, onions, celery, endive, cucumbers, radiſhes, burnet, and tarragon.

Grapes, mulberries, plums, peaches, nectarines, figs, filberts, apples and pears of various kinds, Morella cherries, and walnuts, compoſe the fruits of this month.

The ſhrubs and trees that flower in October, are the following, viz. the arbutus, double flowering bramble, Spaniſh broom, lauruſtinus, trumpet-flower, ſpiræa, althæa, white jaſmine, climber, honey-ſuckles, and roſes. The flowers that are in bloom this month, are, ſingle anemonies, French and African marigolds, ſun-flowers, cyclamens, ſweet-ſultans, Guernſey lilies, lupines, ſtar-worts, carnations, balſams, columbines, tuberoſes, wall-flowers, ſtocks, colchicums, golden rods, auriculas, campanulas, Chineſe aſters, chryſanthemums,

chryſanthemums, pinks, mignonettes, naſturtiums, polyanthuſes, ſcarlet beans, ſcabiuſes, heart's-eaſe, autumnal crocuſes, hawk-weeds, Venus navelwort, convolvulus, Venus looking-glaſs, &c.

The various Buſineſs of the Garden deſcribed in an eaſy Manner for the Month of

NOVEMBER.

The Kitchen-Garden.

THE lettuce plants that are under frames muſt enjoy the benefit of the air every mild day; but when the weather is ſharp and froſty, the glaſſes muſt be kept cloſe. Continue to earth up cardoons, according as they require it. Plant ſome beans to ſucceed thoſe that were planted at Michaelmas; and likewiſe ſow ſome early hotſpur peaſe. About the middle of this month, you may begin to cut down the leaves of artichokes cloſe to the ground, and throw up the earth in ridges about the plants, which will keep out the froſt better than laying long dung over them; but, in very ſevere weather, they will require a covering of ſtraw or dry litter. If the aſparagus beds were not cleaned or earthed up in September or October, that work muſt now be done. Sow the different kinds of ſmall ſallading under frames every ten or twelve days, that the table may be regularly ſupplied with them. Earth up your celery and endive for blanching, when the weather is open and dry. Give the cauliflowers free air every mild day, by taking the glaſſes entirely off in the morning; but let the plants remain always covered in the night. Where cauliflowers were not planted out under bell or hand glaſſes laſt month, it may yet be done at the beginning of this.

Take up in a dry day, early in the month, carrots, parſnips, beets, and other kitchen roots, to preſerve them for the uſe of winter: cut off the tops cloſe, clean them from dirt, and depoſit them in dry ſand, with the crowns of the roots outwards; over which lay a covering of dry ſtraw. Potatoes, when taken up, ſhould be laid in a dry room; and, in ſharp froſty weather, let them be covered with ſtraw almoſt a foot thick: look over them frequently, and take out all thoſe which have any tendency to rottenneſs, otherwiſe they will corrupt the whole ſtock.

Sow a ſmall quantity of carrot ſeed in a warm ſituation, about the beginning or middle of the month. Attend to your ſpring onions, and clear away all weeds that appear amongſt them. Weed alſo your ſpinage, and other crops that were ſown in the foregoing months; and when you gather ſpinage, cut only the outſide leaves, leaving the inner ones to grow larger againſt a future gathering. Pick off all dead leaves from your cauliflowers, and draw up a little earth round their ſtems. Earth up the peaſe and beans that have made their appearance above ground. The different crops of cabbages, broccoli, boorcole, and ſavoys, ſhould now have the ground near them well hoed, and drawn up into a high ridge, which will in a great meaſure preſerve them from the froſt. It will now be proper to trench and manure ſuch pieces of ground in the kitchen-garden as are vacant. Hot-beds require to be carefully attended this month.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

You may ſtill plant ranunculuſes, anemonies, tulips, crocuſes, jonquils, narciſſuſes, &c. Many ſorts of perennials may yet be planted, ſuch as campanulas, bachelors-buttons, double ſcarlet lychnis, columbines, golden-rods, holly-hocks, gentianellas, French honey-ſuckles, polyanthuſes, Greek valerian, monks-hood, pionies, London-pride, double roſe-campions, &c.

&c. Auriculas in pots, and the carnation layers that were planted in ſmall pots in Auguſt or September, muſt now be carefully defended from ſevere froſts and heavy rains. Pots or boxes of ſeedling flowers muſt be removed at the beginning of this month to a warm ſituation, provided it was not done in the preceding month: when the weather happens to be very ſevere, it will not be amiſs to cover theſe boxes or pots with mats, or with long litter. You may now clear your borders of all dead annuals, pulling them up by the roots. Take care to ſhelter the choiceſt of your anemonies, ranunculuſes, hyacinths, and tulips, from violent rains, ſharp froſts, and ſnow, by arching the beds over with hoops, and putting on occaſionally a covering of mats. Break up and turn your heaps of compoſt; and in doing this, let the clods be well broken, that all the different parts may be properly mixed together.

Continue to tranſplant laburnums, roſes, honeyſuckles, lilacs, ſyringas, jaſmines, althæa frutex, the double flowering cherry, bladder and ſcorpion ſena, ſpiræa frutex, and other hardy flowering ſhrubs, and at the ſame time prune off their irregular branches; you may likewiſe take off ſuckers from their roots, and place them in the nurſery for increaſe. Tie up to ſtakes all new planted trees and ſhrubs, that they may receive no injury from the violence of the winds; and lay ſome mulch on their roots, to keep out the froſt. As the leaves of trees are now conſtantly falling, they muſt be frequently ſwept up and cleared away, or they will ſpoil both graſs and gravel walks. Box for edgings may yet be planted, if neceſſary. Dig and trench the ground where you intend to make new plantations in the ſpring, and it will be finely mellowed by that time. Keep your gravel walks perfectly free from weeds, moſs, and rubbiſh, and let them be rolled once a week in a dry day; which will keep them in better order than the cuſtom of digging them up for the winter.

The Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Clean the ſtrawberry beds, and give them their winter dreſſing, provided it was not done in October. Prune and nail your vines, apricots, nectarines, and peaches. You may ſtill tranſplant, where wanted, peach, apricot, and nectarine trees, in open weather. Prune apples, pears, and plums, both againſt walls and eſpaliers: cherry-trees alſo may now be pruned, either dwarfs againſt walls, or ſuch as are ſtandards. Look over your fig-trees, pull off all the young autumnal fruit that is now on the branches, and nail up the principal ſhoots cloſe to the wall; but it is better to defer pruning theſe trees till next February or March. During very hard froſts, it will be adviſeable to cover ſome of your beſt fig-trees with mats, in order to protect the young ſhoots that are to bear fruit next year.

Prune raſberries, currants, and gooſeberries, any time this month. Tranſplant apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, when the weather is open. Standard apples, and other ſtandard fruit-trees, may alſo be planted now. It is now a proper time to plant walnut and filbert-trees, and alſo cheſnuts. Mulberries, quinces, and medlars, may be ſafely tranſplanted at this ſeaſon. Strawberries may yet be planted, if required; but this ſhould be done at the beginning of the month. Gooſeberry and currant trees may ſtill be planted.

Plant apricots, early peaches, nectarines, cherries, currants, gooſeberries, &c. againſt a paling about five feet high, which muſt be made after the following method. Firſt, the ſtakes intended for the ſupport of this paling muſt be placed at the diſtance of about four feet from each other; then you muſt nail to thoſe ſtakes deal boards four yards long, well jointed to one another, that the ſteam of the dung, which is to lie at the back, may not penetrate among the plants; for if it does, it will occaſion mildews. Theſe deal boards,

boards ſhould be one inch thick; for if they are not ſo thick as an inch, the fruit-trees will run the riſk of being ſcorched on the firſt application of the dung; and if they are too thick, the artificial heat applied to their back, will not, when it begins to decline, be powerful enough to warm them through; in which caſe the dung will require to be frequently renewed. After the paling is put up, mark out a border, of the breadth of four or five feet, on the ſouth ſide of it; and on the outſide of this border, faſten to the ground in a ſtraight line, ſome pieces of wood of the thickneſs of about five inches, whereon to reſt glaſs lights, which are to ſlope back towards the paling for purpoſe of ſheltering the fruit; between theſe lights are to be placed bars cut out of whole deal about four inches wide, ſo contrived and diſpoſed, that the glaſs lights may reſt in them. The fruit-trees planted in a frame of this ſort, muſt be allowed a ſufficient portion of time for the juices to digeſt, before you apply the dung to the back of the paling.

By this method of forcing, you may have ripe cherries in the month of February, and apricots perfectly ripe in the latter end of March or beginning of April: ſome of the forwardeſt ſorts of plums will become ripe towards the end of April, and the early Anne peach about the ſame time; and you may have green gooſeberries for tarts in the winter months of January and February, and ripe currants and gooſeberries in the two following months. In this forcing frame you may likewiſe plant a few rows of ſtrawberries, which would be ripe enough at the latter end of February, or the beginning of March: and amongſt the fruit you may intermix, in different parts, a monthly roſe-tree, and alſo plant one of the borders with hyacinths, tulips, narciſſuſes, jonquils, anemonies, ranunculuſes, and other flowers. As for the dung that is laid to the back of the pales, it muſt be toſſed up in a heap ſome days before it is made uſe of, that every part of it may yield an equal degree of heat;

heat; and when it is fit to be applied to the paling, lay it four feet wide at the bottom, and let the height of it be at firſt within four or five inches of the top of the pales, and in the ſpace of a month or ſix weeks it will ſink a conſiderable way lower, at which time it will be neceſſary to apply a quantity of freſh dung. The firſt heat juſt ſerves to ſwell the buds of the trees, and bring them to a fine green hue; the ſecond renewal of heat forwards their bloſſoming, and the third contributes to bring the fruit to maturity. When the weather is cold and froſty, you muſt cover the trees with the glaſs lights; but let them enjoy the benefit of gentle ſhowers, in mild weather, till their buds begin to ſtir; after which, let the glaſſes be kept over them conſtantly till the ſun becomes a little powerful.

To bring your cherries to ripeneſs in February, about three changes of dung will be ſufficient, if you allow each parcel to remain about a month at the back of the paling: but if April ſhould happen to be rather cold, you muſt continue the forcing heat till May, for peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, &c. The dung uſed for theſe forcing frames, may, when it has loſt its heat, be laid in heaps to rot for the improvement and manure of land. The trees in theſe frames ſhould be planted cloſe to the paling, becauſe the roots will run under the pales, and receive equal nouriſhment from the earth about them. You need not plant them at a greater diſtance from each other than four or five feet. Thoſe fruit-trees that have ſtood againſt walls for the ſpace of ſix or ſeven years, may ſafely be removed to theſe forcing frames.

The Green-Houſe.

In mild weather, let the windows of the green-houſe be opened every morning about nine or ten o'clock, and ſhut up at three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Pick off all decayed and damaged leaves from the plants, and likewiſe keep the

the floor of the houſe entirely clear of ſuch leaves. Succulent plants, as aloes, ſedums, euphorbiums, &c. require very little watering; but the woody plants, ſuch as oranges, myrtles, lemons, &c. muſt be ſupplied pretty often with moderate refreſhments of water. When the wind blows ſharp, keep the windows ſhut.

The Hot-Houſe.

The chief buſineſs in the hot-houſe, at this ſeaſon of the year, is to keep the fires regular, and not too ſtrong. When the weather is mild and open, the fires need only be made in the evening; but, during ſevere froſts, a fire muſt be kept both day and night. You muſt not omit watering the plants as often as they require it; but let this article be given in moderate quantities. Watering them once a week, or thereabouts, will be ſufficient at this time of the year.

The Produce of November.

If the cucumbers ſown in July or Auguſt have been well ſheltered from the inclemency of the weather, they will produce fruit in this month. We have now, in the kitchen-garden, turnips, carrots, parſnips, beet-roots, ſkirrets, potatoes, onions, ſhalots, leeks, cauliflowers, cabbages, boorcole, artichokes, broccoli, radiſhes, ſavoys, ſpinage, muſhrooms, ſalſafy, ſcorzonera, rocambole, parſley, horſe-radiſh, thyme, &c. Muſtard and creſſes, blanched celery and endive, cabbage-lettuces, young onions, and burnet, form the ſallads of this month.

The fruit-garden, in November, produces a conſiderable variety of pears and apples; alſo walnuts, quinces, filberts, ſome late plums, medlars, &c.

The trees and ſhrubs that are now in flower, are the following, viz. the arbutus or ſtrawberry-tree, lauruſtinus, mezereon, paſſion-tree, ſome late muſk roſes, and honey-ſuckles. The flowers that blow during

during this month, are, heart's-eaſe, colchicums, golden-rods, ſtar-worts, cyclamens, Chineſe aſters, Indian ſcabiouſes, ſingle anemonies, polyanthuſes, wall-flowers, ſun-flowers, and ſtocks.

The Buſineſs of the Garden laid down in the moſt eaſy Manner, for the laſt Month of the Year, viz.

DECEMBER.

The Kitchen-Garden.

TAKE care to defend your mushroom-beds from froſt and heavy rains; and when you find the ſtraw over them wet, remove it as ſoon as poſſible, and lay ſome dry ſtraw in its room. Look over the cauliflower plants that are under frames, pick off all dead leaves from them, and take off the glaſſes in mild dry days, that the plants may enjoy the free air: in very ſevere weather, it will be proper to lay ſome ſtraw or fern over the glaſſes, and round the outſide of the frame. If your artichokes were not earthed up in the foregoing month, let that buſineſs now be done; but if the ground is frozen hard, ſo that you cannot eaſily dig between them, lay ſome long dry litter over the plants. About the middle or latter end of this month, ſow freſh crops of peaſe and beans, to ſucceed the former ſowings. When the weather is mild and dry, earth up your celery and cardoons as they require it, and tie up ſome of the largeſt endive plants for blanching. Sow ſome carrot and radiſh in a warm ſituation, for an early crop in the ſpring. The ſhort-topped or London radiſh is the moſt proper to be ſown now. Continue to ſow, as uſual, the different ſorts of ſmall ſallad herbs, three or four times in the month, under a frame: if the weather is ſevere, they muſt be ſown in a moderate hot-bed.

Lettuces

Lettuces in frames muſt be uncovered every mild day, and kept clear of weeds and decayed leaves: in frosty weather, let a covering of mats be laid over them. Sow a ſmall quantity of lettuce ſeed in a warm border, twice in this month. Plant aſparagus in the hot-bed prepared for it. Earth up boorcole, broccoli, cabbages, and cauliflowers. Take up cabbages and ſavoys intended for ſeed, and hang them up by their ſtalks in a dry room for ten or twelve days; after which plant them down almoſt over their heads in a warm ſituation, and when ever it is froſty, cover them with dry ſtraw or fern. In hard froſts, you may carry dung to thoſe parts of the garden where manure is wanted. Carefully weed the beds of ſeedling carrots and onions, and likewiſe other ſeedling crops. Dig, trench, and manure your vacant ſpots of ground. Earth up the ſtems of thoſe beans and peaſe that are above ground, and continue to do ſo as they advance in height, to preſerve them from the ſeverity of the ſeaſon. Search for ſnails in the holes of walls, or under pales, hedges, broken pots, &c.

The Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

Auriculas now require particular care and attention: if theſe flowers are in frames, keep the glaſſes conſtantly over them during violent rains, hard froſts, cutting winds, and great falls of ſnow; or if they are in a bed under hoops, cover them with mats or canvas in bad weather: but let them always be uncovered when the weather is mild. The beds of choice tulips, hyacinths, anemonies, and ranunculuſes, muſt be covered with peaſe-ſtraw, fern, or the like, in ſharp froſts, to prevent the roots from being damaged. Seedling flower-plants alſo demand ſome attention at this inclement ſeaſon of the year: thoſe which are in pots or boxes may now, if not done laſt month, be in ſome degree ſheltered by plunging the pots to their rims in a warm border, and covering them occaſionally with litter. The choice carnation layers in pots muſt

alſo be plunged into the ground, and covered in hard froſts, ſnow, and heavy rains.

In open weather, dig the ground between all ſorts of evergreens and flowering ſhrubs. The ſuckers of roſes, ſpiræas, ſyringas, lilacs, and ſeveral other kinds, may be taken up from the roots of the old plants, and planted in rows in an open ſituation. Tranſplanting may yet be continued among the hardy flowering ſhrubs and foreſt-trees; and as ſoon as they are planted, let their roots be covered with mulch. It is now a good time to prune foreſt-trees of all kinds. All ſuch flowers and ſhrubs as are in pots ſhould be plunged to the rims in a dry warm ſpot of earth, in order to protect their roots from the froſt. You may ſtill continue to propagate many kinds of hardy ſhrubs and trees by cuttings and layers. Trench all ſuch ſpots of ground as are to be planted with ſhrubs in the following ſpring. Prune thoſe flowering ſhrubs which ſtand in need of that operation, with a knife: in performing this, let all the long ſhoots of laſt ſummer's growth be taken off cloſe, and as for thoſe branches that are too much crowded, let them be properly thinned: after you have pruned the ſhrubs, dig the ground between them, and as you go on, ſhorten ſtraggling roots, and take up the ſuckers. Mulch the roots of all new-planted trees and ſhrubs, and ſupport with ſtakes thoſe that require that aſſiſtance, if omitted in the preceding month. The beds of ſeeds, acorns, and berries, that were ſown in October or the beginning of November, muſt have, in froſty weather, a covering of dry fern, peaſe-ſtraw, or ſome other long litter. In pruning trees and ſhrubs, you ſhould be conſtantly provided with a mixture of bees-wax, mutton ſuet, and roſin, made up into a plaiſter, with which you may cover any large wounds made with the pruning knife, as ſoon as the branch is cut off.

Let your graſs walks and lawns be poled and rolled at leaſt once in a week: the gravel walks alſo muſt be kept in very good order, and rolled occaſionally in

dry weather. Continue to break up and turn the heaps of compoſt, taking care to mix the ſeveral parts well: you may alſo prepare freſh ingredients for making new heaps of compoſt.

It will be adviſeable for thoſe perſons who have water-works in their gardens, to cover their fountain pipes, and the ſtone of thoſe works, with ſome ſtable litter, to ſecure them from the effects of froſt, which would otherwiſe crack the ſtone.

For Fruit-Garden and Orchard.

Lay mulch, or ſome kind of long litter, near the roots of new planted fruit-trees, to prevent them from being injured by froſt. You may yet tranſplant, if the weather is open, moſt kinds of fruit-trees. Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, cherries, gooſeberries, currants, and raſberries, may ſtill be pruned, at any time in the month. It is ſtill a good time to propagate currants and gooſeberries by cuttings, that there may be a regular ſucceſſion of young trees. Vines againſt walls, or in the vineyard, may now undergo the operation of pruning; as alſo dwarf apples and pears either againſt walls or eſpaliers. Support with hay-bands and ſtakes all ſtandard fruit-trees that have been lately planted, leſt they ſhould be damaged by high winds. Look over the fruit laid up in the fruitery once or twice every week; pick out all ſuch as are beginning to rot, and in froſty weather cover the reſt with clean wheat-ſtraw about a foot thick. Cut away all uſeleſs wood and all growing branches from the ſtandard trees in your fruit-garden and orchard. If any of the fruit-tree borders are in want of manure, that work may now be performed, with a mixture of rotten dung and freſh loamy earth.

In order to procure cherries in November and December, the following method has been put in practice, viz. to pull off all the bloſſoms of a cherry-tree, as ſoon as they were budding forth in the ſpring, and

keep the tree secure from rain during the whole summer; and in July or August to give it gentle waterings by degrees, so that about the latter end of September it will perhaps be in full blossom, at which time glasses must be kept over it; and towards the end of October or beginning of November a proper quantity of dung is to be applied to the back of the pales, and renewed occasionally, as mentioned in the directions of last month with regard to the forcing frames.

By covering the trees with mats as soon as the fruit is coloured, currants will remain good upon the branches till October, and several experienced gardeners are of opinion, that there are many kinds of fruit which will hang upon the trees all the year round, and appear fair to the eye during that whole time, if they are properly covered and secured from the frost in the winter months: but as it is natural for trees to disencumber themselves of their loads of fruit, you must cover them some time before they are entirely ripe, otherwise they will be in danger of dropping from the branches.

Some gentlemen well skilled in the art of gardening, advise, for the purpose of ripening fruit in the winter, the building walls with fire-places at the back, at the distance of about twelve or thirteen feet from each other; the flues of these fire-places to be made with various turnings, till they reach the top of the wall, by which means the whole wall may be warmed at a time; these walls are also to have frames and glasses like those used against the paling that we treated of in our directions for the month of November. This plan appears to be practicable, as may be judged from the following circumstance, that a vine or some other fruit-tree, planted against a chimney where a fire is continually kept, or against the back of an oven in frequent use, will shoot and ripen its fruit much sooner, than if it was planted in any warm exposure against a common wall: this observation evidently shews, that there is a possibility of fruit's being

ing forced by means of fire. It may alſo be obſerved, that not fruit only, but all ſorts of plants likewiſe may be forced by fire as well as by dung; for there is a method of making a hot-bed by means of fire, as follows: in the firſt place, you muſt make a frame of brick-work of whatever length you chuſe, but as wide only as an ordinary hot-bed; this frame is to have a fire place at one end, to paſs into a flue, which is to wind from ſide to ſide, till it reaches the other end, and diſcharges its ſmoke through a chimney; the top of theſe flues may be covered with ſquare tiles, and the intermediate ſpaces between them filled with ſand; the wall may be raiſed about ten inches above the pavement, ſo that you may cover the pavement pretty deep with ſand; then you muſt place upon the ſand ſuch frames as are commonly uſed for hot-beds, to contain the earth in them, ſo that the earth may receive the heat of the ſand. This bed, when the fire is kindled, may by the heat of flues, be made as ſerviceable as any hot bed, for the purpoſe of bringing plants to maturity before their uſual time.

The Green-Houſe.

Take the opportunity of every fine day, when the weather is mild and open, to admit freſh air to the green houſe plants; but in froſty, foggy, or very wet days, let the windows be kept quite cloſe. Take off all dead and rotten leaves from the plants. Be not too haſty in warming your green houſe with artificial heat; but admit as much ſun as poſſible to the plants, becauſe, as that is a natural heat, they will be better cherriſhed by it than by artificial heat. The chief concern is to keep out froſts, which may be done by nailing up mats againſt the windows of the houſe. Give the plants but little water, particularly the ſucculent ones, ſuch as euphorbiums, aloes, fedums, Indian figs, torch-thiſtles, &c. Let the floor of the houſe be frequently cleared of thoſe dead leaves that drop from the plants.

Since no plant can live without some portion of fresh air, it would not be amiss to have at the end of your green-house an antechamber, through which you are to pass to the house; which antechamber will receive the fresh air from abroad whenever you go into it, and on opening the door of it into the house, the fresh air will there mingle with the other that has been pent up, and impregnate it with particles, by which means it will contribute greatly to the vegetation of the plants, without affecting them in too sudden a manner.

The Hot-House.

When the weather is very severe, the hot-house fires must be continued day and night. The pine-apples and other plants will require to be now and then moderately watered. In mild sunny days, it will be adviseable to admit some fresh air into the hot-house, by sliding some of the glasses a little way open. About the beginning or middle of this month, you may plant kidney-beans in boxes or pots, and bring them into the hot-house. You may also place therein pots of pinks, carnations, tulips, hyacinths, anemonies, or any other kinds of flowers that you are desirous of bringing to blow early; or sow some cucumber seed in pots and plunge them into the bark in the hot-house.

The young pine-apple plants plunged in dung or bark beds made in the open air, demand a careful attendance; the heat of the bed must be properly kept up by applying to the sides a fresh lining of horse-dung, as often as you find it necessary. The glasses also must every night have a covering of mats or straw, when the weather is unfavourable.

The Produce of December.

We have now artichokes, cabbages, savoys, broccoli, cauliflowers, potatoes, parsnips, turnips, spinage, carrots, leeks, coleworts, boorcole, beets, sal-

ſafy, garlick, rocambole, ſcorzonera, parſley, thyme, ſage, ſorrel, &c. On the hot beds we have aſparagus, muſhrooms, mint, &c. The ſallads of this month conſiſt of cabbage lettuces, muſtard and creſſes, chervil, onions, blanched endive and celery, burnet and tarragon; and perhaps you may find ſome cucumbers on the plants that were ſown in the ſummer months of July and Auguſt.

The fruits of this month are but few: we have ſtill apples and pears, together with medlars, walnuts, quinces, filberts and cheſnuts.

The ſhrubs and trees that flower in December, are, the Glaſtonbury thorn, mazereons, ſpurge laurel, arbutus, lauruſtinus, pyracantha, monthly roſes, honeyſuckles, &c. As for the flowers that blow this month, the following is a liſt of them, viz. winter-aconites, polyanthuſes, primroſes, hellebore, cyclamens, ſnowdrops, ſingle anemonies, ſtocks, ſingle wall-flowers, and daiſies.

Uſeful DIRECTIONS for deſtroying all Kinds of VERMIN.

To kill Rats and Mice.

MIX oatmeal and powdered glaſs with ſome freſh butter, and lay it in thoſe parts of the houſe which they chiefly frequent. Filings of iron mixed with oatmeal, or dough of oatmeal flour, will alſo deſtroy them. Unſlacked lime and oatmeal mixed together, will produce the ſame effect. Hemlock ſeed thrown into their holes, will likewiſe occaſion their death.

Take ſome bitter almonds, wheat, barley, or oat flour, and coloquintida, make it into a paſte with mead or honey, and lay it near their haunts; it is ſure to kill them.

Take

Take ſome arſenic, powder it, add to it ſome freſh butter, and make it into a paſte with barley-meal and honey. Lay pieces of this mixture on boards where they come; they will eat of it with eagerneſs, and it will make them drink till they burſt. As arſenic is a ſtrong poiſon, you muſt uſe it with very great caution and waſh your hands afterwards.

Mix filings of ſteel or iron with a ſtiff paſte made of barley or wheat flour, and honey; and if they eat of it, they will be deſtroyed. If you put oak-aſhes into their holes, they will run amongſt them, by which means they will contract the ſcab, which will bring on their death. The ſeeds of wild cucumbers, and black hellebore, mixed with ſuch food as they are fond of, will alſo kill them.

To deſtroy Field Mice and Rats.

Fill an earthen pot with water, put it in the ground, and cover it with a board that has a hole in the middle; then lay over the board ſome ſtraw, haulm, or other litter, under which the rats or mice taking ſhelter, will moſt probably creep to the hole, and will thus be drowned by falling through into the water.

Search for their holes or neſts, and put therein ſome hemlock ſeed, or hellebore, mixed with barley; they will eat of it with greedineſs, and thereby deſtroy themſelves.

Powder ſome green glaſs, and mix with it an equal quantity of copperas beaten fine; then add as much honey as will make the whole into a ſtiff paſte, and lay it near their haunts; it will make them quit your fields in a very ſhort time.

Rats and mice are very fond of artichokes, and will come to thoſe plants in troops; to prevent this, therefore, you muſt wrap ſome wool about the roots of the artichokes, and then they will decamp; or they may be driven away by ſtrewing

plenty

plenty of hog's-dung, or fig-tree aſhes, about the plants.

To deſtroy Fleas.

Take a ſmall piece of board, rub it over with hog's greaſe, and place it in the middle of the room; and all the fleas will gather to it. Or boil ſoap-lees and onions together, and ſprinkle the room with it, which will kill them.

Get ſome wormwood, lavender, ſouthernwood, rue, walnut-leaves, ſavory, and flea-ſeed; lay all or ſome of theſe under the blankets; or elſe boil them well together in vinegar, and ſprinkle the bed with it. Or put under the bed a bag with ſome holes in it, filled with wormwood and winter-ſavory well dried: or take unſlacked lime, and ſtrew it in your bed-chambers.

Penny-royal wrapped up in a cloth, and laid in the beds, will drive away the fleas: but you muſt not omit to put in freſh once a week. Colocynti-da, wormwood, and oil, boiled in water, and ſprinkled about the chamber, will cauſe their deſtruction. Lavender, nut-leaves, wormwood, and green coriander, put under the pillow, and about the bed, will produce the ſame effect.

If you ſmear a trencher with the blood of a badger, it will gather the fleas to it, and kill them. Or, provide an earthen pot, and make a hole in the floor, ſo large that the pot may ſtand in it with its mouth level with the ground; then put in ſome bruiſed laurel and roſe-leaves, which will draw the fleas into the pot. Or you may ſmear the pot either with goat's-blood, bull's-fat, or the blood of an ox, mixed with ſoot. Or inſtead of a pot, ſmear an earthen diſh or platter with the bruiſed laurel, roſe-leaves, &c. It will alſo be of ſervice to boil muſtard-ſeed in water, and ſprinkle it about the room.

To

To prevent the Breeding of Bugs.

The beſt preſervative againſt theſe diſagreeable inſects, is, to leave the windows of your bed-chambers open in the day-time, to keep the rooms very clean, and lay the bed clothes open for four or five hours in the morning. The uſe of ſtraw beds has been alſo recommended as a preventive remedy againſt bugs.

To deſtroy Bugs.

Anoint the bedſtead with powdered brimſtone and oil mixed together. Mix the juice of wild cucumbers with ſome tar, and ſtir it up for two days, five or ſix times each day; then rub the bedſtead well with it. Waſh the floors of your bed-chambers, the walls, and bedſteads, with an infuſion of coloquintida ſeeds in water: or rub the bedſtead with glue and vinegar boiled together.

Mix the gall of an ox with vinegar, or with the drugs of oil, and rub it in the crevices and joints of the bedſtead. Take a handful of white hellebore and wormwood, and boil them in urine till half the liquor is evaporated; then waſh the joints and cracks of your bedſtead with it.

The following receipt is ſaid to be an infallible remedy againſt bugs: Mix a handful of rue and wormwood with ſome common oil, and add as much water as will cover the wormwood and rue; let it boil till the water is entirely evaporated; after which ſtrain out the oil from the herbs, and having mixed with it an equal quantity of ſheep's ſuet, anoint your bedſtead with it.

Many people make uſe of a wicker trap to catch bugs; which muſt be about a yard and a half long, according to the width of the bed, and about eighteen inches in depth: place it at the head of your bed, at the bottom of the pillow, and in the

morning

morning the bugs will creep into it, at which time they may eaſily be taken and deſtroyed.

Boil ſome onions with ſoap that has been left at the bottom of a tub after waſhing, and waſh your bedſtead and room with it. Or infuſe ſome unſlacked lime in a quart of water, and let it ſtand three or four days; then pour off the water, and add a ſufficient quantity of ſalt; waſh the bedſtead and wall with this liquor about two or three times a week, till the bugs are entirely deſtroyed.

You may may prevent the breeding of fleas and bugs by filling with dried wormwood a number of bags that have plenty of holes in them, and laying them between your bed and facking, and alſo under the bolſter, as well as on the floor under the bed.

To deſtroy Green Bugs that infeſt Gardens.

The beſt way is to ſprinkle the places where they fix with the juice of henbane infuſed in ſtrong vinegar. Or they may be deſtroyed by boiling flea-bane in water, and ſprinkling it on them. Or you may water the plants on which they ſettle with the cold decoction of laurel and muſtard ſeed mixed with water.

To deſtroy Caterpillars.

Take three ounces of wormwood, and one ounce of aſa-fœtida; ſteep and break them, and boil the whole in a proper quantity of water; after they are boiled, ſtrain the ingredients through a cloth, and apply the liquor, when cold, to the trees, before the buds are opened, and then the trees will not be injured. You may, if you pleaſe, add to this mixture ſome tobacco-ſtalks, coloquintida, and other ingredients of a like nature.

Caterpillars may be driven away by ſtrewing aſhes over the trees. Or you may take an equal quantity of the urine of an ox, and the lees of oil, boil them together, and when the mixture is cold,

ſprinkle

ſprinkle it over the plants and trees, by which means the inſects will be deſtroyed.

When your cabbages and coleworts are infeſted with caterpillars, take ſome ſalt water, and ſprinkle it over them: this method has been frequently found to be effectual.

Many gardeners ſhake them off their plants and trees early in the morning; for they will readily drop off before they have recovered from the cold of the night.

To deſtroy Snails.

Search for them very early in the morning, or after rain; for then they come out of the earth to ſeek for food, and may eaſily be deſtroyed.

If you place bricks, tiles, or boards, hollow againſt your pales, and walls, the ſnails will creep under them for ſhelter, and may then be taken and killed. Obſerve not to pluck the fruit which they have begun to eat; for they will not begin a ſecond before they have finiſhed the firſt.

To deſtroy Frogs.

The month of February is the beſt time to deſtroy them, in the places where they ſpawn.

Bruiſe the gall of a goat, ſheep, or ox, and place it by the water-ſide; the frogs will ſpeedily gather towards it.

It has been obſerved, that toads will not come near the garden, if ſage and rue are planted round about it.

To deſtroy Flies, Spiders, Earwigs, &c.

To prevent the ravages of theſe inſects, ſome people procure the hollow claws of crabs, lobſters, &c. and hang them up in ſeveral parts of the garden; the inſects will then creep into them, ſo that they may eaſily

eaſily be taken; for which purpoſe the claws muſt be frequently ſearched.

Hang up phials of honeyed water on your fruit-trees, &c. in which the inſects will drown themſelves, being allured by the ſweetneſs of the liquor.

Take ſome powder of arſenic and honey, mix it up together, and put it into boxes made of cards or paſteboard, pricked full of little holes; then hang theſe boxes on the trees, and the inſects, as ſoon as they get in, will be poiſoned.

To drive away ants or piſmires, you may make uſe of brimſtone powdered and ſteeped in water: the roots of wild cucumbers will anſwer the ſame purpoſe. Muſcle-ſhells burnt with ſtorax, and reduced to powder, ſcattered over the gardens which theſe little inſects frequent, will force them to abandon their holes.

It has been remarked, that the dregs of oil, rubbed over the bottom of trees and plants, will preſerve them from ants.

To deſtroy Waſps, Hornets, Gnats, &c.

If you put pieces of lighted brimſtone rags into the waſps neſts, and then fling ſome earth over the holes, it will deſtroy them.

When waſps, gnats, or earwigs, are diſcovered in the thatch, or in a hollow tree, you may ſcald them, or ſmoke them with any ſtinking combuſtible materials.

In the ſpring or ſummer, before the waſps and hornets are increaſed, deſtroy the old ones; otherwiſe a few will in a ſhort time become a numerous ſwarm.

To protect bees, fruit, &c. from the pernicious attacks of hornets and waſps, put ſome verjuice, cyder, or ſour liquor, into a ſhort-necked phial, and you may by that means catch a number of them. You may alſo lay ſome treacle, the entrails of beaſts, or ſweet apples, in an earthen diſh, which will draw them in multitudes to their ruin.

If an earwig ſhould happen to get into your ear, cut a hole in a ripe apple or melon, apply it to your ear, and lie on that ſide; the inſect will then come into the fruit.

In order to deſtroy gnats and flies, ſhut your windows very cloſe towards the evening, ſmoke your rooms with brimſtone, and burn ſtraw in them; they will then fly into the flame, or be ſuffocated with the ſmoke. Theſe inſects are attracted by aſh-leaves hung up in your room; likewiſe balls made of freſh horſe-dung, and laid in a room, will draw them together, ſo that you may eaſily cover them with a baſon, and then deſtroy them.

If you boil bay-berries in oil, and then anoint your cattle with it, the flies will not moleſt them. Or wet the hair of horſes with the juice of gourd leaves, and they will not then be peſtered with flies.

Moſt inſects may be driven away by the ſmoke or ſmell of ſtorax; and many other articles are equally offenſive to them, ſuch as white hellebore, coloquintida, wild cucumber, coriander, brimſtone, verdigreaſe, rue, lees of oil, &c.

To drive away Snakes and Adders.

Smoke the places of their reſort with hartſhorn, or lily roots, burnt in a fire-pan; and theſe reptiles will quit the place. Old ſhoes burnt, or other ſtinking ſtuff, will alſo drive them away from your grounds. The roots of centaury laid about the ground, or deer's-ſuet, will produce the ſame effect.

If you plant wormwood in divers parts of your ground, no ſnakes or adders, will come near it.

About April or May, lay ſome freſh dung in the places which they frequent; in July or Auguſt following, turn up the dunghill, and you will find both the ſnakes and their eggs, at which time you may deſtroy them.

The following receipt is ſaid to be efficacious in

curing

curing the bite of a ſnake or an adder: Squeeze the juice of aſh-tree leaves into ſome beer or white wine, and uſe it either as a beverage, or to waſh the wound with; you muſt alſo cover the wounded part with aſh-leaves.

To deſtroy Worms.

When your garden is greatly infeſted with worms, water the beds with the brine of ſalted meat, or with a ſtrong lixivium made of aſhes. If you ſprinkle the earth with water in which the leaves and ſeeds of hemp have been ſodden, it will bring them out of their holes.

Worms may be killed with ſea-water ſprinkled on the ground, or with water and ſalt made into brine. Some people ſmoke their holes with cow-dung; and others ſtrew ſoot on the ground to kill them.

If you lay aſhes or lime about your plants, it is ſaid that neither worms nor ſnails will come near them. The beſt time to pick up worms, is in the evening, or after rain.

Rub ſome green walnut-huſks on a tile or brick, and hold them at the bottom of a pail of water, till it is become bitter: this water, when ſprinkled on the ground, will bring out the worms very ſoon.

In order to preſerve your apple-trees from worms, lay ſea-onions about their roots.

To deſtroy Moles.

Take ſome white or black hellebore, the white of an egg, ſome wheat flour, milk, and a little ſweet wine, or mead; make it up into a paſte, and put pellets of the ſize of a nut into their holes, which being greedily eaten by them, will occaſion their death.

Put two or three heads of garlick, leeks, or onions, into their holes, and they will run out greatly terrified, ſo that they may then be eaſily caught by means of a dog. Some people fix traps at the entrance of their

holes, to catch them; and they are ſometimes killed by tame weaſels and cats.

They may be deſtroyed by pouring into their holes the lees of oil, or the juice of wild cucumbers. Or, make a ſtrong lye of copperas and water, and having pierced holes with a ſtick in all the mole-hills, pour this mixture into the holes in an evening, and the moles will be deſtroyed.

Many moles are taken by being watched as they go out to feed in the morning, or as they return home. If you put a dead mole into their haunts, it will make them quit the place in a very ſhort time.

Take ſome brimſtone, bees-wax, cedar-wood, and roſin, cut it ſmall, and put it into an earthen pottle that has a wide belly and narrow neck: let theſe ingredients ſtand a little while on the fire, then make faſt all the mole-hills but one, and having properly opened that one, put the pottle into it with the neck downwards; and the moles will be ſuffocated by the ſteam.

When a farmer goes to plough, let him take with him a quantity of water, and as the plough turns up the new-made mole-hills, let him pour in as much water as will be ſufficient to drive them out of their holes; and then they may eaſily be taken and deſtroyed.

Some people, to deſtroy moles, mix up together the juice of wild cucumbers, and ſome red earth, and fill their holes with it. Others fix a pot in the ground, with a living mole in it, and then burn brimſtone in it; the cries of the poor animal will bring others to her, and they will fall in.

To take Badgers.

Theſe animals are very prejudicial to the farmer, as they deſtroy poultry, pigs, and lambs. To catch badgers, ſome people make a pit-fall about five feet in depth, and four feet in length, and cover it over with ſmall ſticks, leaves, &c. ſo that the animal falls

in

in when he comes on it. Foxes have ſometimes been caught in the ſame manner.

Badgers are alſo taken in a ſteel trap, ſuch as is uſed to catch foxes.

To deſtroy Weaſels.

The following preſcription will, we doubt not, be found efficacious in deſtroying theſe animals. Having procured ſome ſal-ammoniac, pound it, and make it up into a paſte with flour, honey, and the white of an egg; lay this in ſmall pieces in the places where the weaſels uſually come, and it will occaſion their death when they eat it.

They may be driven away by the ſmell of a burnt cat; and in order to prevent them from ſucking the eggs of poultry, ſcatter ſome rue about the places where the hens lay, and the weaſels will then keep off.

To catch Pole-cats.

Make a dead-fall to catch them, after the following method. Take a ſquare piece of wood that weighs between forty and fifty pounds; bore a hole in the middle of the upper ſide, and ſet a crooked hook faſt in it; then fix four forked ſtakes faſt in the ground, and place two ſticks acroſs, over which ſticks lay a long ſtaff, to hold the dead-fall up to the crook; under this crook put a ſhort ſtick, and faſten a line to it, which line muſt reach down to the bridge below: this bridge muſt be made about five or ſix inches broad. Then, on both ſides of this dead-fall, place boards or pales, and make it about ten or twelve inches high.

To take and deſtroy Foxes.

Theſe miſchievous animals ought to be guarded againſt with great care, as they commit great ravages among poultry, lambs, &c. Put a ſteel trap in the plain part of a large field, out of the way of all

paths, diſtant from hedges; then open the trap, cut out the exact form of it in a turf, and take out juſt ſuch a quantity of earth as to make room for it to ſtand; then cover it very neatly with the turf that you cut out; and as the joint of the turf will not exactly cloſe, take ſome earth from a mole-hill lately caſt up, and put it cloſe round the turf, ſticking ſome graſs in it, ſo as to look as if it grew there. At the diſtance of about thirty or forty feet from the trap, three different ways, ſcatter ſome of the mole-hill earth very thin; then on theſe places, and where the trap is fixed, lay ſeveral bits of cheeſe; after which, with a ſheep's paunch, draw a trail above a mile long to each of the three places, and from thence to the trap; this will draw the fox towards the trap, and you will ſeldom fail of taking him. Take care that your trap be looſe, that the animal may draw it to ſome covert or hedge; or elſe he will perhaps bite off his leg, and eſcape.

If you deſign to ſhoot one of theſe animals, anoint the ſoles of your ſhoes with ſwines-fat, a little broiled; walk towards the wood, and, on your return, drop in ſeveral places a piece of ſwine's-liver, roaſted and dipped in honey, at the ſame time dragging after you a dead cat; theſe things will induce the fox to follow you, ſo that you may eaſily ſhoot him.

To ſcare Ravens, Crows, Magpies, &c.

Dig a hole in the ground, about two feet wide and one foot deep, and ſtick round the edges of it, the long feathers of a crow, or any other black feathers, and alſo put ſome at the bottom, which will deter them from approaching the place.

Among fruit-trees, it will be adviſeable to draw a line from one tree to another, and faſten black feathers on it at moderate diſtances, which will greatly terrify theſe birds; or dead crows, hung up, will anſwer the ſame end.

To take ſmall Birds with Lime-Twigs.

Make choice of the principal branch or bough of a buſhy tree, whoſe twigs are long, ſtraight, thick, and free from knots or prickles; and having picked off the leaves, make the twigs neat and clean; then take ſome of the beſt bird-lime, mixed with gooſe-greaſe, and having warmed it, lime every twig within a few inches of the bottom. Take care not to put too much lime on the twigs, nor too little, but preſerve a proper medium; for if you put too thick a covering of lime, it will make the birds ſhy, and if you lay on too little, it will not hold them when they lodge. The branch, being thus prepared, muſt be placed in particular ſpots according to the ſeaſon of the year: during the ſpring, you may place it in quickſet or dead hedges near the ends of towns, in back-yards, old houſes, &c. in ſummer and harveſt-time, put it in flax and hemp lands, groves, buſhes, white-thorn trees, fruit-trees or quickſet hedges, near corn-fields; in the winter, near houſes, barns, hovels, corn-ſtacks, &c.

To prevent Birds from eating Fruit.

Smear the branches of your fruit-trees with the juice of garlick, or hang a bunch of that root on the trees, which will drive away the birds.

DIRECTIONS for judging of the WEATHER, very Uſeful to GARDENERS, HUSBANDMEN, &c.

IN ſummer evenings, when large black clouds appear in the atmoſphere, which ſeemingly threaten a great deal of rain, they are frequently diſſolved into dews, and produce a fine warm day, though a miſty morning.

When

When it begins to rain an hour or two before ſun-riſe, it generally proves fine weather before noon, and continues ſo for the remaining part of the day: but when the rain begins to fall an hour or two after the riſing of the ſun, it commonly rains the whole day, unleſs the rainbow is viſible a little before the rain commences, in which caſe it is ſeldom of long continuance.

When a miſt appears before ſun-riſe, and at or about the full of the moon, fair weather may be expected. If miſts ariſe in the old moon, there is commonly rain in the new moon following; and if they appear in the new moon, you may expect ſome rain in its decline.

The appearance of little round clouds, like dapple grey, in the evening, betokens fair weather for ſome days, eſpecially if a north wind blows at the ſame time.

If the ſun riſes with a red and fiery aſpect, it is generally a ſign that we ſhall have wind and rain.

When the wind has been chiefly north near two months, and then changes to the ſouth, a few fine days may be expected: if it continues ſouth for the ſpace of five or ſix days, rain will enſue; but if it turns again to the north, we ſhall certainly have ſome dry weather.

In autumn or ſummer, when the wind has been ſoutherly for two or three days, and the weather exceeding hot, and the clouds riſe one above another with white tops, and appear joined together, and black on the hills, rain and thunder will ſpeedily enſue.

When the wind changes from the ſouth to the north-eaſt, while it rains and continues north-eaſt for two days without rain, it generally remains in that quarter for about two months or more.

If two heavy clouds are ſeen, one on the right, the other on the left, they forebode a ſudden ſhower of rain. When clouds appear of a duſky hue, and move ſlowly, they are frequently charged with hail: if they

have

have a yellowiſh caſt, the hail will be ſmall; if blue, it will be large.

When ſmall clouds increaſe, and the wind falls, and the weather is at the ſame time hazy, you may reaſonably expect a good deal of rain.

When we have had a conſiderable quantity of rain with a ſouth wind, and it is ſucceeded by a week of fair weather, a great drought will moſt probably enſue.

Pliny, the ancient naturaliſt, obſerves, that if the ſun ſhould happen to be ſurrounded with an iris, or circle of white clouds, and they ſhould fly away ſoon, it is a prognoſtic of fair weather.

When miſts ariſe in low grounds, and ſoon diſperſe, it is a ſure ſign that we ſhall have ſome fine weather.

If you obſerve clouds floating in a ſerene ſky, you may expect ſome wind, which, if the clouds ariſe from the ſouth, will in all probability be attended with rain.

When miſts are obſerved to riſe ſlowly and heavily, and continue viſible on the hill-tops, they quickly deſcend in rain, which, however, is ſeldom of very long duration.

The appearance of large clouds, reſembling rocks, commonly betokens heavy ſhowers. This remark is thus expreſſed in an old almanack.

"When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreſh'd with frequent ſhowers."

A few days of fair weather may in general be expected, after the air has been cleared by the north-wind.

If the ſun riſes in a cloud, and this cloud decreaſes by degrees, it is a ſign of fine weather.

When the ſky is red towards the evening, the next day is generally fine: there is an old proverb to this purpoſe, which is as follows, viz.

"Evening red, and morning grey,
Are certain ſigns of a fair day."

If the wind, for three or four days, is frequently ſhifting from the north to the ſouth, and back again,

ſometimes

ſometimes with rain and ſometimes without it, it is a general obſervation that it will afterwards fix for ſeveral weeks at the ſouth or ſouth-weſt point.

When you ſee clouds driving at ſun-ſet, from whatever quarter they iſſue, you may in general depend upon it that a ſtorm will follow in a ſhort time.

It has been remarked by an old Engliſh philoſopher, that when the clouds appear white, and retire toward the north-weſt, we generally have ſome days of fine weather.

When large clouds are obſerved to break away, decreaſe in magnitude, and aſcend higher in the atmoſphere, pleaſant and fine weather generally enſues.

It has been obſerved, that north-eaſt winds are uſually accompanied with fair weather, and ſouth-weſt winds with rain.

If it begins to rain with a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, which continues blowing two or three hours, the wind then falling, and the rain ſtill continuing, it is very probable that the rain will laſt about ten or twelve hours, unleſs a ſtrong north wind ſhould happen to riſe and carry it off.

It is a common obſervation, that the faſter it rains, the ſooner the rain will be over; ſudden and haſty rains being ſeldom of long continuance.

If the wind gets into the north-eaſt point, and remains in that quarter about three days without rain, it is commonly fair weather for the ſpace of eight or ten days, while the wind continues in the ſame point; the wind, after that, uſually turns to the ſouth, and brings on rain.

When the winter has been attended with frequent rains, it generally happens that the following autumn has much dry weather; and when the ſpring is dry, the ſucceeding winter is frequently very rainy and wet.

When the months of October and November are froſty and ſnowy, the weather is uſually open and mild in January and February following: and when October and November are attended with warm and moiſt

moiſt weather, the months of January and February are in general cold and frofty.

The following method, it is ſaid, will ſhow the approach of dry and wet weather. Having tied a plummet at the end of a piece of whipcord, hang it againſt a dry wall or wainſcot, and then draw a line at the bottom of it, juſt where the plummet reaches: let this be done when the weather is neither very wet nor very dry. When it is likely to be dry weather, the plummet will reach below the line; and on the approach of wet rainy weather, it will be above the line.

Uſeful INSTRUCTIONS for the Management of BEES.

There are three different kinds of bees in every hive. Firſt, the common working bees, which make up the far greater number, perform all the buſineſs of the hive, and are thought to be neither male nor female. The ſecond ſort, called drones, are ſuppoſed to be the males; they are of a darker colour, and ſomewhat larger than the former; they have no ſting, and ſeldom ſtir from the hive, but ſubſiſt upon the honey prepared by the others, without contributing their aſſiſtance in the general toil. The third ſort is larger and longer-bodied than the others; of this ſort there is often but one in a hive, at leaſt but one in every ſwarm or colony of young bees, who are from time to time detached from the hive in ſearch of another habitation. This large bee is what the antients called the king, from the reſpect they always ſaw paid to it by the other bees; but as it is female, the moderns have more properly given it the title of the queen-bee, or mother of the ſwarm.

Various ſorts of hives are made uſe of for bees: but thoſe made of ſtraw are generally conſidered as the warmeſt and beſt. We ſhall here favour the reader

reader with the method recommended by Mr. William White, of Shutford, near Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, who, in the year 1766, was honoured with a premium for his extraordinary ſkill in the management of theſe uſeful and induſtrious inſects.

"The hives, ſays this gentleman, may conſiſt of twelve rolls of ſtraw: let the three firſt be a foot, or ſomewhat more in diameter; the four next above ſhould be larger, bellying out a little, each beyond the other, that the combs may be more firmly faſtened; let the other five be by little and little narrowed to the center at the top, that it may be pyramidical, like a ſugar-loaf. This is the common form of a ſmall hive. But to prevent any inconvenience, hives ſhould be made of every ſize, ſo as to ſuit different ſwarms, either great or ſmall. Some hives will contain five pecks, with a ſwarm, yearly, and laſt, by ſucceſſion, longer than thoſe that are hived in ſmall hives. But though a half-buſhel hive will contain a competent ſtock, yet the ſwarms, for the moſt part, are ſmall, and the caſtlings of themſelves good for nothing; and the bees that are commonly left, when they have caſt twice, are ſo few, that they quickly miſcarry: therefore, let your hives be rather too little than too great; for if they are made too large, the bees will be more lazy, and work uncomfortably, becauſe they will deſpair of ever finiſhing and furniſhing their houſe; for which reaſon, an over-large hive is more prejudicial to their ſwarming than a ſmall one: yet if there be a competent number of bees, they will work induſtriouſly (though the vacuity be large) and complete as much with combs as will be ſufficient for them.

"When you have provided yourſelf with hives, as occaſion requires, clip off and cut away all the ſtaring ſtraws in the inſide, and make it as ſmooth as you can; firſt wetting the ſkirts of the hive, then hold it over a blaze of ſtraw, turning it conſtantly and regularly for a few moments; then let it ſtand a little, and do ſo a ſecond time; and, if neceſſary, a third time;

time; afterwards rub it with a piece of mower's rubbing ſtone, by which means you will greatly eaſe the bees.

"If you make uſe of an old hive, and it is muſty, holding it over the fire ſeveral times will ſweeten it; and the bees will better like to be in a hive ſo ordered than in a new one not purged with fire. Many people rub them, before they uſe them, with fennel and other ſweet herbs; and alſo ſprinkle them with beer and honey, or other ſweet liquors; but the former method is ſufficient, in my opinion; however, this may be left to the pleaſure of the owner. The next thing is to ſtick your hive; and many and various are the faſhions. But the method I would adviſe, is this. Take a willow ſtick, about nine or ten inches long, and, according to its thickneſs, cleave it into ſeveral thin pieces, ſhaving each till it will bend; then ſharpen both ends, and ſtick three ſuch ſplinters in the centre of the crown of the hive, and bend the three other ends to the ſides of the hive, that they may ſtand like ſo many bows; then enter them in triangularly, and afterwards put a ſtrong ſplinter quite through the middle of the hive, within four inches of the bottom: if it be a large hive, put another acroſs that, about an inch lower, otherwiſe, not."

The moſt convenient ſituation for an apiary, or bee-garden, is near the houſe, that you may the better watch the bees in ſwarming time. It muſt be well defended from high winds on each ſide, either by trees, hills, &c. or by houſes, barns, walls, &c. It ſhould alſo be carefully ſheltered from cattle, particularly hogs, and from all ſorts of fowl, the dung of thoſe animals being very offenſive to bees; neither ſhould there be any diſagreeable ſmells near the place. A watering-place near the bee-garden is likewiſe very neceſſary; but if you have neither pond or river within a ſmall diſtance, you may ſet wooden troughs of water in your garden, and put light boards or corks in them, to riſe or fall with the water, with many ſmall

chinks or holes for the bees to ſtand on for the purpoſe of drinking: keep hens, chickens, &c. at a diſtance from the troughs, otherwiſe they will do miſchief to the bees.

Having thus provided a proper ſituation for your bee-garden, you muſt prepare ſome ſtools or benches, of wood or ſtone; thoſe of wood are the beſt, ſtone being too hot in ſummer, and too cold in winter. Theſe ſeats or benches ſhould be ſet a little ſhelving, that the rain may run off; they ſhould alſo be two or three inches wider than the hives ſet upon them.

If you are deſirous of having a complete apiary, make, for every ſtock of bees that you intend to keep, a little cot or houſe about two feet ſquare, and two feet and a half high, ſtanding on four legs about nine or ten inches above the ground; cover it over with tiles or boards to keep off the rain, and cloſe up the back or north ſide. The eaſt and weſt ſides are to have doors with latches and haſps to them; and the front or ſouth ſide is to have a falling door, that will come about half way down, which may be raiſed up at pleaſure, and which in ſummer-time will ſerve for a pent-houſe, not only to beat off the violent rains from the hives, but alſo to ſhelter them from the intenſe heat of the ſun. The other lower half is to have two ſmall doors, which will ſerve to keep off boiſterous winds. All the doors may be faſtened in the winter ſeaſon, when the weather is too cold; and alſo in the ſummer, when it is too hot for the bees. In winter, if the apiary ſtands cool, ſome good freſh ſtraw may be ſtuffed within the doors of the hives, to keep the bees warm; but cold does not injure them ſo much as wet, from which theſe caſes beſt preſerve them; or as light, and the warm rays of the ſun, at ſuch time when there is no proviſion abroad for them, againſt which this houſe or cot is the beſt preſervative; for, when the doors are ſhut, the bees, when the ſun ſhines, are inſenſible of it, as the hives ſtand ſeven or eight inches within the doors; whereas, in the common way of benches or ſtools, the ſun caſts its beams to their doors, which warmth and light

light together, entice them out, at the expence of their provisions and lives, as is evident from frequent experience, the cleareſt and the moſt moderate winters ſtarving and deſtroying the moſt bees, whereas, on the contrary, the coldeſt and moſt froſty winters ſecure them beſt.

About the month of May or June, you muſt begin to look after the bees, and obſerve the uſual ſigns that precede their ſwarming. When the hives are full they will caſt out their drones, and hover about the doors: they will be continually flying to and fro in haſte, and lie out in ſultry mornings and evenings. They love to riſe in warm and calm weather; but particularly in a hot gleam, after dark clouds and ſhowers have ſent them home to their hives: then they ſometimes aſſemble without the doors, where when you obſerve them begin to hang in ſwarming time, you may be almoſt ſure that they will riſe in a ſhort time, if the weather continues favourable.

When a ſwarm of bees has left the hive, they ſeldom take very long flights, but ſoon make choice of a place to light on, ſuch as the branch of a tree, a hole in a wall, or the trunk of a hollow tree. When you ſee them hang together in a cluſter, then is the time to hive them. The ſhorteſt way is to hold the hive under the branch on which they are ſettled, and ſweep them down into it, which may be done with the bough of a tree, or with the hand armed with a ſtrong thick glove, the face being at the ſame time covered. Another method of getting a ſwarm from the bough of a high tree, is to cut off the branch with a ſaw, as gently and with as little diſturbance to the bees as poſſible; then, when the branch is off, a perſon may carefully deſcend with it, and the bees will not quit their hold, but will ſubmit to be carried where he pleaſes with it, and may by that means be eaſily put into an hive. If the ſwarm is taken into the hive about noon, it ſhould not be removed from the place before the evening; and during this interval, it muſt be defended from the intenſe heat of the ſun, by the

ſhade of the trees; or, if that is not ſufficient, a kind of ſcreen muſt be made for it, either of a coarſe cloth properly ſupported, or of boughs with their leaves on: let it continue in this ſituation till ſun-ſet, and then the hive muſt be lifted up gently, and carried to the place where it is to remain; and the next morning the bees will begin to build their combs.

The uſual method of uniting ſwarms is far from difficult: it is as follows. Spread a cloth, in the evening, upon the ground, cloſe to the hive in which the two ſwarms are to be united; lay a ſtick acroſs the cloth; then fetch the hive with the new ſwarm, place it over the ſtick, and give a ſmart ſtroke on the top of the hive, and then all the bees will drop down upon the cloth in a cluſter. After this, throw aſide the empty hive, take the other from off the bench, and ſet this laſt over the bees on the cloth, who will quickly aſcend into it, and mix with thoſe that are already in the hive. Others, inſtead of ſtriking the bees down upon the cloth, place, with its bottom upwards, the hive in which the united ſwarms are to live, and ſtrike the bees of the other hive down into it: the former of theſe hives is then immediately reſtored to its proper ſituation, and the bees of both hives will ſoon incorporate into one family.

There are many inſects and other vermin that will do conſiderable miſchief to the bees, if not prevented, ſuch as waſps, hornets, ants, frogs, toads, field-mice, &c. Sparrows alſo, and ſeveral other birds, are very injurious to bees, whom they frequently devour.

"When you find, ſays Mr. White, that your bees have done getting honey, take care to make the holes of your hives juſt ſo wide as your little finger may go in at, for at this time there are many thieves abroad; and ſome years produce great numbers of waſps, which are the worſt enemies to bees; for when the mornings and evenings become cool, and the bees begin to huddle cloſe together, the waſps will come in and out, and in a little time will take off a great part of their honey; for one waſp will carry away as much

much honey at once as a bee will at twice, and they will endure the cold better than the bees, and will work very ſharp when the bees do not ſtir out: this makes them come frequently in mornings and evenings, when the bees are ſtill; and they are very ſtrict in their ſearch at that time, for they will try and prove the bees if they think they can get any thing from them, and will ſeize them very ſharp; therefore if the holes are left too wide, and the waſps come in a large body, it will be almoſt impoſſible to keep them out."

The indefatigable Mr. Wildman, ſo univerſally known for his curious experiments with regard to bees, has favoured the world with the following method of taking the honey and wax from the bee-hives, without deſtroying the bees. "Remove, ſays that gentleman, the hive from which you would take the honey and wax, into a room, into which admit but little light, that it may at firſt appear to the bees as if it were late in the evening. Invert the hive gently, placing it between the frames of a chair, or ſome other ſteady ſupport, and cover it with an empty hive, keeping the ſide next the window of the empty hive raiſed a little, to give the bees ſufficient light to get into it. Whilſt you hold the empty hive firmly ſupported on the edge of the full hive, between your ſide and left arm, keep ſtriking with your other hand all round the full hive from top to bottom, in the manner of beating a drum, ſo that the bees may be terrified by the continual noiſe from all quarters; and they will in conſequence aſcend out of the full hive into the empty one. Repeat the ſtrokes rather quick than ſtrong round the hive, till all the bees are got out of it, which will generally be in about five minutes. It is to be obſerved, that the fuller the hive is of bees, the ſooner they will have left it. As ſoon as a number of them have got into the empty hive, it ſhould be raiſed a little from the full one, that the bees may not continue to run from the one to the other. And as ſoon as all the bees are out of the

full hive, the other, into which the bees are removed, muſt be placed on the ſtand from which the former hive was taken, in order to receive the abſent bees as they return from the fields.

"If this be done early in the ſeaſon, the operator ſhould examine the royal cells; for if any of them contain young bees, they muſt, as well as all the combs that have young bees in them, be ſaved in the hive. Take out the other combs with a long, broad, and pliable knife; cutting them from the ſides and crown as clean as poſſible, to ſave the future labours of the bees, who muſt lick up the honey ſpilt, and remove every grain of wax.

"Having thus finiſhed taking the wax and honey, place near the ſtand a table covered with a clean cloth, and if you give the hive in which the bees are a ſudden ſhake, ſtriking it at the ſame time pretty forcibly, the bees will be ſhaken on the cloth. Put their own hive over them immediately, raiſed a little on one ſide, that the bees may the more eaſily enter, and when all are entered, place it on the ſtand as before. If the hive in which the bees are, be turned uppermoſt, and their own hive placed over it, the bees will immediately aſcend into it, eſpecially if the lower ſides be ſtruck to alarm them; for the effects of fear impreſſed on the bees by the continual noiſe, render them for a conſiderable time ſo mild and tractable, that they will bear any handling, that does not hurt them, without any ſhew of reſentment."

As for the honey that flows ſpontaneouſly from the combs, which is called virgin-honey, put it up warm into pots by itſelf, and it will for a day or two work up a ſcum of coarſe wax, droſs, and other ſtuff, which you muſt take off. The other honey, which is not ſo fine as the former, is ſqueezed out of the combs; this you may alſo put up in pots.

The method of preparing the wax is as follows. Take the wax and droſs, and ſet it on the fire in a kettle, or other utenſil; add to it as much water as will make the wax ſwim, that it may boil without burning

burning, for which purpoſe it muſt be frequently ſtirred while it is on the fire: when it is ſufficiently melted, take it off, and pour it into a ſtrainer of twiſted hair, or of thin fine linen, placed upon a ſcrew or preſs; then put on the cover, and preſs out the waxen liquor into a kettle of cold water: but you muſt firſt wet both the preſs and the bag, to prevent the wax from ſticking. As the wax grows hard, make it up into balls, ſqueezing out the water from it with your hands. This done, break the balls into little pieces, and ſet them over a moderate fire in a ſkillet: while the wax is thus melting, ſtir it about, and ſkim it clean with a ſpoon dipped in cold water: then take it off the fire, and pour it into a pan or mould, having firſt rubbed the bottom and ſides with honey: when you pour it, ſtrain out the droſs into ſome other veſſel by itſelf. When the wax is in the pan or mould, if you obſerve any froth on the top, blow it together to one ſide, and ſkim it off with a ſpoon dipped in water. After this, put the cake of wax near the fire in a warm room, and if it is a large cake, cover it over, to prevent the top of it from cooling till the internal heat is abated; let it ſtand in this ſituation, not moving it till it is quite cold. If it ſhould happen to ſtick, warming the pan or mould a little will looſen the wax, ſo that it will ſlip out with great eaſe.

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